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No. 22.

WILL NOT WORK WITH WARREN.

Pure Food Commissioner Warren of Pennsylvania complains that the Federal revenue officers in western Pennsylvania will not work with him in his crusade for the enforcement of the strict letter of the new and stringent Pennsylvania food laws. He claims that these laws correspond with the federal regulations and practice, and wants the co-operation of the government's internal revenue sleuths in enforcing them.

Dr. Warren is so stirred up over the matter that he went to Washington on Thursday to make a complaint direct to the President against Internal Revenue Collector Heiner of Pittsburg and other federal officers of that section. It is reported that he asked the President to order these officials to fall in line with his plan of campaign against oleomargarine dealers and others. The Pennsylvania butter makers are trying desperately to put their trade rivals out of business in that State.

CULMINATION OF BEEF INQUIRY.

The federal grand jury which "sat on" the meat packers in Chicago for two months reassembles on Wednesday, June 7, and it is believed in some quarters that its coming together after a fortnight's vacation will be the occasion for announcement of the result of the investigation. The representative of the department of justice at Washington who took part in the grand jury hearings took his report of the inquiry to Washington last week, for submission to the attorney general and the President. Upon their decision rest the further proceedings at Chicago. Whether indictments will be returned for alleged violation of the Grosseup injunction or the interstate commerce law depends on the strength of the report made to Washington. The reassembling of the grand jury is likely to uncover the government's hand.

A subsidiary grand jury investigation was concluded at Omaha last week under the direction of the United States district attorney for that State. No indictments were returned. The jury merely heard what evidence was offered by livestock, meat, commission and railroad men and submitted its findings to Washington for consideration in the general case. It is said nothing startling was learned, and nothing not already known. The same thing took place in North Dakota, where a grand jury has been "probing" at Fargo.

TO EXTEND FOREIGN MARKETS

Western livestock interests have at last begun to realize that it is perhaps a better business policy to help American packers dispose of their surplus product abroad than it is to antagonize the packers at home. The press for the past year or two has been full of the clamors of the stockmen against the packers and the railroads. The western raisers of cattle have classed the two interests as their common enemies, and have attacked them at every turn. The result as regards the railroads has been an airing of the rate question. The attacks on the packers have resulted in a government investigation which has shown the stockmen, through Commissioner Garfield's report, that the packers are legitimate business men conducting their business in a legitimate way.

The result is that the meat producers have apparently "seen a great light." They have discovered that the way to increase the price of their cattle is to help the packers sell more beef and packinghouse products, instead of trying to get the government to put them out of business. The new slogan, "Boom the foreign markets!" was taken up last winter at the annual convention of the National Livestock Association, where President Hagenbarth's sensible stand resulted in the secession of the radicals and the formation of the American Stock Growers' Association, whose motto was to be, "Down with the packers!" A few weeks ago this new body met in annual session, and it was found that there had been a mighty change of sentiment. The seceders now agree with Hagenbarth that boosting is better than knocking, and steps were taken to act upon a general policy of "push."

Last Saturday the first active move was made by the livestock interests in the foreign market plan, when President Hagenbarth of the National Livestock Association went to Washington to interest President Roosevelt in the matter. The President was so much taken with the idea that he promised to make a special point of it in his annual message to Congress.

The whole question of foreign markets for American meats and meat products is so closely identified with the present tariff and reciprocity problems that it is bound to receive immediate and careful attention, both from the President and from Congress, and the livestock and meat interests are much

encouraged over the attitude of the President in the matter. A "campaign of education" will now be commenced to enlighten members of Congress as to the necessity of tariff and treaty action for the protection of American meat interests abroad.

The meeting between the President and the head of the National Livestock Association was brought about by Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, whose late investigation of the meat industry widened his acquaintance in that direction.

"Nothing can compensate for the loss of a market, except to get that market back," said Mr. Hagenbarth to the President. "We have lost more than \$1,000,000 annually for the last three or four years in the export market for meats alone through commercial misunderstandings which have resulted in tariff retaliation against meat from this country. Germany's discrimination has been the most severe, although the loss of the French market has cost livestock interests \$40,000,000 annually."

The President encouraged Mr. Hagenbarth to continue his explanation, and then asked him what he proposed as a solution.

"Reciprocity, preferably; and, if we can't get that, retaliation," replied Mr. Hagenbarth.

The President agreed as to the remedy, although he thought that reciprocity and retaliation could both be adopted by the United States—a reciprocal arrangement with countries that were disposed to be friendly commercially, and saving the retaliatory methods for those that were inclined to treat the United States with unfairness. He agreed with Mr. Hagenbarth that the subject should go before Congress and the people and asked the president of the Livestock Association to present a brief that would inform him of the association's position.

Mr. Hagenbarth desires that the Department of Commerce and Labor take a census of livestock and farm products biennially at least, and the President promised to give his attention to this subject. Another question taken up was that of larger appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. The livestock men say that the sphere of usefulness of this department should be greatly increased, particularly as relates to livestock interests. All these subjects will be treated by Mr. Hagenbarth in the brief he has promised to put in the President's hands by July 1.

JAPAN'S COMMERCE WITH UNITED STATES

The annual return of the foreign trade of the empire of Japan in the year 1904, issued by the department of finance of that government and just received by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, presents the statistics of commerce of Japan during the past year, as well as data showing the proportion of its trade with each of the principal countries. Japan has made rapid progress in her foreign commerce during the past decade, and her trade with the United States shows an especially rapid growth.

The imports into Japan in 1904 were the largest on record, being \$184,938,000 in value, as against \$157,933,000 in 1903, \$143,056,000 in 1900, and \$66,311,000 in 1895. Exports from Japan in 1904 also established a new high record, being \$158,992,000 in value, as against \$144,172,000 last year, \$101,806,000 in 1900, and \$69,825,000 in 1895. Thus the imports into Japan have increased by \$118,627,000 and the exports from Japan by \$89,167,000 since 1895. During the past ten years Japan has imported about \$200,000,000 more than she has exported, the excess of the imports over the exports averaging about \$20,000,000 annually during that period.

An examination of the statistics of commerce with the principal countries shows that Japan imports most largely from Great Britain, British India, the United States, China, and Germany, these five countries supplying about 77 per cent of her total imports. Of the total imports into Japan in 1904, amounting to \$184,938,000, the United Kingdom supplied \$37,346,000, or 20.2 per cent; British India (including Straits Settlements), \$35,228,000, or 19 per cent; the United States, \$28,942,000, or 15.7 per cent; China, \$27,295,000, or 14.8 per cent, and Germany, \$14,291,000, or 7.7 per cent.

Of the exports from Japan, amounting to \$158,992,000 in 1904, the principal countries of destination are the United States, \$50,423,000; China, \$33,857,000; France, \$18,087,000; Hongkong, \$14,024,000; Korea, \$10,154,000; Great Britain, \$8,787,000, and Italy, \$6,011,000, these seven countries taking about nine-tenths of the exports from Japan. It will be observed that the United States is by far Japan's best customer, exports to the United States from Japan representing about

one-third of her total sales to foreign countries. Among the nations exporting goods to Japan, however, the United States occupies a lower rank, being exceeded in that respect by both Great Britain and British India.

The relative progress made by the United States and the United Kingdom in the import trade of Japan will be seen from an examination of the following figures: In 1884 the United States supplied 8.4 per cent of Japan's imports, while the United Kingdom supplied 4.3 per cent; in 1889 the United States supplied 9.3 per cent, the United Kingdom 39.4 per cent; in 1894 the United States supplied 9.3 per cent, the United Kingdom 35.9 per cent; in 1899 the United States supplied 17.3 per cent, the United Kingdom 20.3 per cent, and in 1904 the United States supplied 15.7 per cent, and the United Kingdom 20.2 per cent. The United States has therefore increased its proportion from 8 per cent of Japan's total imports in 1884 to 16 per cent in 1904, while the United Kingdom, meantime, has lost ground relatively, having supplied 43 per cent of Japan's total imports in the former, and but 20 per cent of her total imports in the latter year.

The principal articles imported into Japan from the United States in the calendar year 1904, in the order of their magnitude, were: Kerosene oil, 5.5 million dollars; flour, 4.6 millions; raw cotton, 4.5 millions; machinery and parts thereof, about 2 millions; iron and steel manufactures, 1.9 millions; leather, 1.7 millions; cotton manufactures, 1.1 millions; wheat and other grains, canned provisions, cars and carriages, leaf tobacco and coal, the last five items ranging downward and each showing figures less than 1 million dollars.

Japan's principal exports to the United States in the calendar year 1904 were: Raw silk and waste, 30.4 million dollars; silk manufactures, 6.1 millions; tea, 5.6 millions; mats and matting, 2.3 millions; porcelain and earthen ware, about 1 million dollars; and camphor, straw braids, wood-chip braids, sulphur, tooth brushes, and rice, ranging downward from \$620,000 to about \$300,000 each.

Our provision trade with Japan is as yet practically undeveloped, though of late considerable business has been done by some American packers in such by-products as tannage, etc.

ADDITIONAL APRIL EXPORTS.

Following are figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, on certain exports for April, 1905, and for the ten months ending with April, 1905, as compared with similar periods of the previous year. These are in addition to the export figures for meats, provisions and livestock published in The National Provisioner on May 20:

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.—April, 1904, value \$21,304; April, 1905, value, \$30,300. For ten months ending April, 1904, value, \$166,189; same period, 1905, value, \$145,614.

Glue.—April, 1904, 253,778 lbs., value, \$24,674; April, 1905, 319,734 lbs., value, \$30,996. For ten months ending April, 1904, 2,232,062 lbs., value, \$216,626; same period, 1905, 2,327,871 lbs., value, \$233,492.

Grease and soap stock.—April, 1904, value,

\$263,297; April, 1905, value, \$337,761. For ten months ending April, 1904, value, \$2,793,624; same period, 1905, value, \$3,039,422.

Hides and skins (other than furs).—April, 1904, 3,419,069 lbs., value, \$329,733; April, 1905, 693,941 lbs., value, \$81,468. For ten months ending April, 1904, 28,909,839 lbs., value, \$2,841,086; same period, 1905, \$8,592,769, value, \$882,570.

Lard compounds.—April, 1904, 6,056,826 lbs., value, \$400,688; April, 1905, 5,453,602 lbs., value, \$311,607. For ten months ending April, 1904, 43,527,477 lbs., value, \$2,946,998; same period, 1905, 53,799,485 lbs., value, \$3,169,170.

Cottonseed oil.—April, 1904, 2,293,367 gals., value, \$802,239; 1905, 4,293,011 gals., value, \$1,213,186. For ten months ending April, 1904, 24,789,055 gals., value, \$9,303,541; same period, 1905, 40,814,769 gals., value, \$12,123,898.

Cottonseed oil cake and meal.—April, 1904, 55,861,862 lbs., value, \$634,710; April, 1905, 63,952,935 lbs., value, \$699,242. For ten months ending April, 1904, 760,365,872, value, \$8,463,447; same period, 1905, 1,113,961,646, value, \$12,392,511.

Soap (except toilet or fancy).—April, 1904, 4,063,482 lbs., value, \$158,716; April, 1905, 3,648,858 lbs., value, \$145,901. For ten months ending April, 1904, 39,021,774 lbs., value, \$1,533,632; same period, 1905, 37,509,421, value, \$1,472,375.

Lard oil.—April, 1904, 81,158 gals., value, \$49,070; April, 1905, 22,145 gals., value, \$12,754. For ten months ending April, 1904, 329,869 gals., value, \$215,517; same period, 1905, 206,455 gals., value, \$121,177.

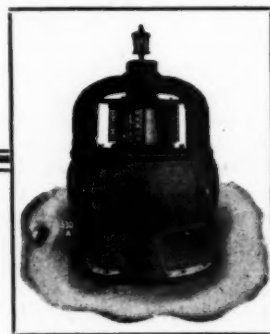
Mutton.—April, 1904, 61,739 lbs., value, \$4,815; April, 1905, 40,505 lbs., value, \$3,926. For ten months ending April, 1904, 401,056 lbs., value, \$35,782; same period, 1905, 548,478 lbs., value, \$44,687.

Sausage and sausage meats.—April, 1904, 515,038 lbs., value, \$55,466; April, 1905, 584,797 lbs., value, \$66,828. For ten months ending April, 1904, 4,090,443 lbs., value, \$452,821; same period, 1905, 4,776,004 lbs., value, \$532,124.

Sausage casings.—April, 1904, value, \$215,033; April, 1905, value, \$122,604. For ten months ending April, 1904, value, \$1,976,936; same period, 1905, value, \$2,242,563.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK AMPHITHEATRE.

According to plans announced last winter, by which the Chicago stockyards are to have the finest livestock show building known, work has been started on the international livestock exposition building at the entrance to the Union stock yards, which is being erected at a cost of \$280,000 by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. It will be completed by Oct. 15. The main building will be 610 feet long by 310 feet wide, while the arena will be 240 feet by 100, and will have a seating capacity of 10,000. The date for the 1905 livestock exposition has been set for Dec. 2 to 9.



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Note Pages 17 and 18 Northern Bulletin No. 2935.

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INTERSTATE CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES

The list of working committees of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association for 1905-6 has been promptly selected and announced by President J. C. Hamilton, of Baton Rouge, La. The appointments are of special interest, owing to the importance of the work to be undertaken this year by the association. The legislative and publicity committees, both new, will have particularly important work.

The selections for the bureau of publicity are regarded as specially happy. The chairman of the bureau, L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga., is one of the brightest men and hardest workers in the association, and his appointment means business for the publicity bureau. The veteran Jo. W. Allison, of Ennis, Tex., who is the father of the publicity idea, needs no introduction. The third member, J. G. Gash, of New York, rounds out as able a trio as could have been chosen for the work of educating the public to the value of cottonseed oil and its by-products for domestic use.

Vice-president F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex., officially promulgates the list of standing committees, as follows:

Governing Committee—Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala.; J. W. Black, Montgomery, Ala.; C. C. Johnson, Little Rock, Ark.; G. W. Alston, Texarkana, Ark.; L. A. Ransom, E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; B. H. Boyd, Louisville, Ky.; Giles Bond, Hickman, Ky.; John W. Todd, Thomas P. Sullivan, New Orleans, La.; G. W. Covington, Hazelhurst, Miss.; Addison Craft, Holly Springs, Miss.; A. R. Strain, M. E. Singleton, St. Louis, Mo.; Garland Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; E. B. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; H. P. Johnson, Fred B. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; J. S. LeClereq, Paris, Tex.; P. J. Manning, Terrell, Tex.; H. E. Rathbone, Victoria, Tex.; J. H. Mittenheimer, Austin, Tex.; P. A. Norris, Shawnee, Okla. Ter.; R. K. Wooten,

Chickasha, I. T.; W. R. Cantrell, John Aspengren, N. Y.; E. E. Chandler, W. D. Napheys, Chicago; J. M. MacDonald, W. H. Field, Cincinnati.

Executive Committee—J. C. Hamilton, Baton Rouge, La.; F. H. Bailey, Paris, Tex.; Jo. W. Allison, Ennis, Tex.; L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.

Committee on Rules—F. H. Bailey, Paris, Tex.; A. D. Allen, Little Rock, Ark.; J. M. McDonald, W. H. Field, Cincinnati, O.; E. E. Chandler, Chicago; E. T. George, New Orleans; L. W. Haskell, New York; R. L. Heflin, Galveston, Tex.; Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala.; R. A. Allison, Winona, Miss.; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; Alex. Allison, Memphis, Tenn.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances—C. Fitzsimmons, Columbia, S. C.; E. S. Ready, Helena, Ark.; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.; John W. Todd, New Orleans; Addison Craft, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. R. Cantrell, New York; G. W. Alston, Texarkana, Ark.

Bureau of Publicity—L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; Jo. W. Allison, Ennis, Tex.; J. G. Gash, New York.

Legislative Committee—L. W. Haskell, New York; J. G. Gash, New York; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.; E. Steinhart, New Orleans; C. A. Gambrell, Anderson, S. C.

Committee on Arbitration at Dallas, Tex.—Jo. W. Allison, Ennis; F. C. Callier, J. S. Armstrong, F. D. Matthews, Dallas; J. N. Miller, Royce.

Committee on Arbitration at New Orleans, La.—E. T. George, W. E. Jervy, R. Vallon, R. C. Burke, John W. Todd, New Orleans.

Committee on Arbitration at Memphis, Tenn.—John Myers, chairman, and four others to be named by him.

Committee on Arbitration at Atlanta, Ga.—L. A. Ransom, E. R. Ravenel, R. S. Patillo, Julian Field, E. P. McBurney, Atlanta.

BIG MEAT PLANT SCHEME DEAD

The meat packing idea of the National Livestock Association may be considered as dead. The stockmen did not even give genuine moral support to the \$5,000,000 scheme. They soon realized that they knew more about growing stock than they did about killing and dressing meats. They knew less about the cost and methods of operating by-product factories. The stockmen also realized that the raising of live stock was less precarious and at least as profitable, with all its drawbacks, as the packing of meats.

The secret might now be let out. Some of the big stockmen made experiments in the killing business before deciding whether or not they would take shares in the proposed company. The steers were invoiced at the market. The meat was killed and sold by retailers; the raw by-products were sold in the open market. The butchers showed a profit on the transaction, but that profit had to be deducted from the box cost. The sales were immediate and no meat was shipped, refrigerated or carried. The extra cost to prepare and keep commercial beef showed a deficit or loss on the whole.

The members making the experiments became more than convinced that the killing of meats on a large scale was unprofitable

to the cattle raisers. The names of the parties making the slaughter tests cannot be divulged. This much, however, can be stated: One test was made in Texas; one in Kansas and one in the Northwest. A test had been made in or near Denver, and it was claimed that it justified the existence of the proposed company. The others were suggested by that one and the results in the other three cases killed the stockmen's plan of big factories by convincing the leading cattlemen of allied organizations that the scheme would be a failure and prove to be a loss in the long run.

The stockmen found also that they would be handicapped by lack of distributive agencies and experience, as well as by lack of field experience. It takes intricate machinery and tact and experience in the meat trade to dispose of products in the world's markets. All of these things revolved themselves in sight of the bare margin of the crude block tests which the live stock men who were interested had made. The result has been the death of the big meat company of which so much was said some time ago.

The prices of live stock have gone up and stockmen find that their energies can be better and more profitably directed to breed-

ing, feeding and marketing, and to looking after legislative conditions of the live stock business, than to the factory or meat end of it. The packers do not raise stock for the business reasons that keep stock raisers out of the slaughtering field.

TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

The annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association has been fixed for June 20, 21 and 22, at Galveston, Tex. This association is the leader among all the Southern States in the work of pushing the interests of the cottonseed products industry, and its meetings develop much of public interest. The call for the convention at Galveston reads:

Dallas, Texas, May 28, 1905.

I take pleasure in announcing that the executive committee, on the very cordial invitation extended us by a large number of the business men, our friends of Galveston, selected that place for holding our next annual meeting, and fixed the date for same on June 20, 21 and 22 next. The many social enjoyments always accorded us in that most hospitable city is inducement sufficient for every mill man in Texas and the Territories to show his appreciation of the same by his attendance, together with family and friends.

Information in regard to accommodations, railroad rates, etc., will be given you as soon as arranged for, and I trust all who can will be present.

Very truly yours,

J. E. COOPER, President.

ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

TO TEST NEBRASKA LAW.

It is reported that packing concerns doing business in the State of Nebraska will take action to test the constitutionality of the so-called Junkin anti-trust law, passed at the last session of the legislature. One of the provisions of this law is that requiring every corporation doing business in the State to file annually with the Secretary of State a complete statement of its business transactions for the year. The packers, it is said, do not believe that they can be compelled to reveal the details of their business for the edification of trade rivals and sensational newspapers. They have thus far failed to comply with the provision of the law, and it is said will take this method of testing its legality in the courts.

BUY PEORIA STOCK YARDS.

The Union Stock Yards at Peoria, Ill., have been acquired by Louisville and Cincinnati capitalists. The new concern is incorporated under the laws of Kentucky with \$200,000 capital. Talton Embry of Cincinnati is president, J. G. Meister of Peoria, Ill., vice president, and B. E. Gregory of Louisville, secretary and treasurer. The new company will expend considerable money improving the yards.

PROFITS IN BY-PRODUCTS.

Small packers get big profits from by-products. We can tell you how. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE LARGE PACKING COMPANIES.

(Continued from last week.)

An indication of the extensive interests of these companies may be obtained from the following lists, which show the principal subordinate concerns owned or controlled by each, as well as various companies in which they have an interest amounting to less than control:

The Armour Interests.

The principal companies in the Armour & Company group, their capitalization and place of incorporation, are as follows:

Armour & Company, Illinois, \$20,000,000.

Companies wholly owned or controlled by Armour & Company interests: Companies in the packing business: Armour Packing Company, New Jersey, \$7,500,000; Armour & Company, New Jersey, \$100,000; Armour Car Lines, New Jersey, \$100,000; Armour & Company, Pennsylvania (a partnership); Armour Packing Company (Limited), Louisiana, \$5,000. Armour Fertilizer Works, Armour Soap Works, Armour Glue Works, Armour Curled Hair and Felt Works, Armour Printing Works, none of which are separately incorporated.

Other companies wholly owned and controlled by Armour interests: Armour Grain Company, New Jersey, \$1,000,000; Armour Elevator Company, Illinois, \$100,000; Continental Fruit Express, Illinois, \$1,000,000.

Stock yards companies in which Armour & Co. interests own stock: Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha, Nebraska, \$7,500,000; Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Texas, \$2,000,000 (\$1,200,000 bonds); Sioux City Stock Yards Company, Iowa, \$3,000,000 (\$2,100,000 bonds); St. Louis National Stock Yards, Illinois, \$1,250,000 (\$2,500,000 bonds); Kansas City Stock Yards Company, Missouri, \$8,026,000 (\$750,000 bonds).

In addition to the companies mentioned in the above list, Armour interests some time ago purchased the packinghouse of the Thos. J. Lipton Company, an Illinois corporation capitalized at \$750,000. Armour interests also were formerly stockholders in the Kansas City Cattle Loan Company of West Virginia, capitalized at \$500,000, and the Chicago Cattle Loan Company of West Virginia, capitalized at \$250,000. Both these companies have been dissolved.

The Armour interests were also represented on the Board of Directors of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company for several years, but their representative, Mr. P. A. Valentine, resigned from that company's board in February, 1905.

Mr. J. O. Armour owns a small amount of stock in the Western Packing Company, of San Francisco. Armour interests are at the present time also actively concerned in a readjustment of the capitalization of the United States Leather Company.

The Swift Companies.

The principal companies in the Swift & Co. group, their capitalization and place of incorporation, are as follows:

Swift & Company, Illinois, \$35,000,000 (\$5,000,000 bonds).

Companies wholly owned by or in behalf of Swift & Company, of Illinois: Swift & Company, Maine, \$3,037,800; Swift & Company, West Virginia, \$100,000; Swift & Company, New York, \$100,000; Swift Packing Company, Illinois, \$100,000; Swift Fertilizer Works, Illinois, \$100,000; Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company, Maine, a\$2,000,000 (b\$1,570,000 bonds); Swift Livestock Transportation Company, Maine, \$200,000; Swift Beef Company (Limited), England.

Companies with which Swift & Company, of Illinois, are closely affiliated, but in which the Illinois corporation as such owns no stock: John P. Squire & Company, New Jersey, \$6,550,000; Boston Packing & Provision Company, Massachusetts, \$100,000; New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, Maine, \$800,000; North Packing & Provision Company, Maine, \$2,000,000; Libby, McNeill & Libby, Illinois, \$2,000,000; Libby, McNeill & Libby, Maine, \$10,000; Sperry & Barnes Company, Connecticut.

Stock yards companies in which Swift & Company, of Illinois, own stock: Union Stock Yards Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, \$7,500,000; Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Texas, \$2,000,000 (\$1,200,000 bonds); St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, Missouri, \$1,650,000 (\$1,250,000 bonds); St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, Minnesota, \$2,000,000 (\$2,000,950 bonds); Kansas City Stock Yards Company, Missouri, \$8,026,000 (\$750,000 bonds).

aOnly 40 per cent. of this stock has been paid in.

bMassachusetts report, 1903.

cHoldings of Swift & Co. very small.

The National Group.

The principal companies in the National Packing Company group, their capitalization and place of incorporation, are as follows:

National Packing Company, New Jersey, \$15,000,000.

Companies directly controlled: G. H. Hammond Company, Michigan, \$3,600,000 (\$1,550,000 bonds); Hammond Packing Company, Illinois, \$1,750,000; Hammond Beef Company, Michigan, \$20,000; G. H. Hammond & Company, Illinois, \$40,000; Hammond Packing Company, Colorado, \$5,000; Hammond Packing Company of Montana, Illinois, \$5,000; Hammond Packing Company of Philadelphia, Illinois, \$5,000; Hammond Packing Company of Toledo, Michigan, \$10,000; G. H. Hammond & Company, of Washington, Illinois, \$15,000; Detroit Beef Company, Michigan, \$25,000; Hammond Company, New York, \$24,000; Anglo-American Provision Company, Illinois, \$250,000; Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Company, Illinois, \$200,000; Fowler Packing Association, Kansas, \$700,000; Kansas City Refrigerator Car Company, Kansas, \$150,000; Omaha Packing Company, Illinois, \$500,000; United Dressed Beef Company, New York, \$300,000; St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company, Missouri, \$1,250,000; Hutchinson Packing Company, Kansas, \$150,000; National Car Line Company, New Jersey, \$100,000; Provision Dealers' Dispatch, Illinois, \$390,800;

Continental Packing Company, Illinois, \$500,000.

Companies indirectly controlled: International Packing Company, Illinois, \$2,500,000 (\$2,500,000 bonds); Ruddy Brothers Company, Illinois, \$100,000.

aIncluding the Fowler's Canadian Co., Limited; The Fowler Brothers, Limited (Liverpool); and the Stock Yards Warehouse Co.

bCompany in process of liquidation.

The Morris Concerns.

The principal companies in the Morris & Company group, their capitalization and place of incorporation, are as follows:

Nelson Morris & Company (a partnership); Morris & Company, Maine, \$3,000,000; Fairbanks Canning Company, Illinois, \$3,000,000.

Subsidiary companies wholly controlled: Morris & Company, New Jersey, \$100,000; Morris Packing Company, Illinois, \$50,000; Morris Beef Company, England.

Morris Car Lines (not separately incorporated).

Stock yards companies in which Morris interests own stock: St. Louis National Stock Yards Company, Illinois, \$1,250,000 (\$2,500,000 bonds); St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, Missouri, \$1,650,000 (\$1,250,000 bonds).

The Cudahy Companies.

The principal companies in the Cudahy Packing Company group, their capitalization and place of incorporation, are as follows:

Cudahy Packing Company, Illinois, \$7,000,000.

Cudahy Car Lines (not separately incorporated).

Subsidiary concerns controlled by Cudahy interests as individuals: Cudahy Packing Company (Limited), Louisiana, \$10,000; Cudahy Packing Company, Alabama, \$10,000.

Stock yards company in which Cudahy Packing Company owns stock: Sioux City Stock Yards (Cudahy Packing Company owns 2,500 shares of preferred stock), \$3,000,000 (\$2,100,000 bonds).

The Cudahy Packing Company also owns \$648.49 of common stock of John P. Squire & Company, taken in settlement of an account. It is stated by a representative of the Cudahy Packing Company that these are the only stocks in other concerns owned by that company.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger List.

The principal companies in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company group, their capitalization and place of incorporation, are as follows:

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, New York, \$4,373,400.

Subsidiary companies owned: Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of Newark, New Jersey, \$100,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Beef & Provision Company, Missouri, \$10,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Beef Company, Ohio, \$5,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Beef Company, Alabama, \$5,000; Cold Blast Transportation Company, Maine, \$250,700; Lackawanna Live Stock Company, Illinois, \$600,000.

Description of Principal Companies and Their Subsidiary Concerns.

A brief description of the various subsidiary companies of each group will be found in an appendix to this report. A condensed summary of the functions of the principal

subsidiary companies and of their relations to the parent organization of the respective groups follow:

Swift & Company.

Swift & Company, of Illinois, was incorporated on March 31, 1885, with a capital stock of \$300,000. Previous to its organization there had been several partnerships in which Mr. Gustavus F. Swift seems to have been the dominating member. The capital of the new company was speedily increased. In November, 1886, it was raised to \$3,000,000 and further increases were made from time to time, the latest having occurred in January, 1904, when the amount was raised from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000, the present figure. The Illinois statutes do not permit a corporation to own stock in another company, and therefore the concerns given in the list above as owned by Swift & Company are held by means of trustees.

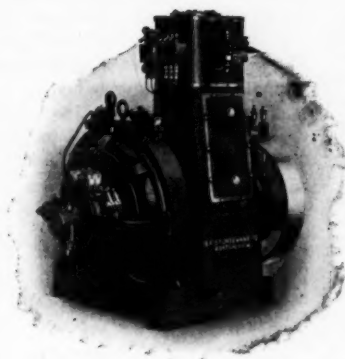
The Illinois corporation owns and operates seven large packinghouses at the following cities: Chicago, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; East St. Louis, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Fort Worth, Tex. According to the year book of the company for 1904, the plants cover a ground acreage of about 178 acres. Of the subsidiary companies previously mentioned Swift & Company, of Maine, Swift & Company, of West Virginia, and Swift & Company, of New York, are distributing agencies and conduct no slaughtering or manufacturing operations. The Swift Beef Company (Limited) is used as a selling agent in Great Britain, and the Swift Packing Company as the sales agency for Swift & Company's business in Germany. The Swift Fertilizer Works, as its name indicates, is used to conduct the fertilizer department of the business, while the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company and the Swift Livestock Transportation Company, both Maine corporations, are employed to manage the private car lines of the Swift interests. The increase of \$10,000,000 in the capital stock of the Illinois corporation, it is officially stated, was used in part to acquire several of the subsidiary corporations, particularly Swift & Company, of Maine, the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company, the Swift Livestock Transportation Company, and the Swift Beef Company (Limited). Most of the distributing agencies in New England are now owned by the Illinois corporation through trustees.

In addition to the companies directly owned in behalf of Swift & Company, of Illinois, it has already been shown that Swift interests are closely identified with several other corporations. Of these, Libby, McNeill & Libby may be specially mentioned as the owners of a packinghouse and also of a refrigerator car service. It is stated that Swift & Company, as a corporation, owns no stock in this concern. The exact ownership of the various Eastern packing companies included in the list of Swift properties already given has not been absolutely established. It is specifically denied that Swift & Company as a corporation holds stock in these. Swift interests are nevertheless well represented in these companies, as will be seen from the following:

Libby, McNeill & Libby.—Four of the seven directors—Edward F. Swift, L. A. Carton,

(Continued on page 30.)

EVERYBODY KNOWS



THAT WE BUILD BLOWERS
BUT DO YOU KNOW
THAT WE BUILD

Generating Sets

IN A FULL LINE OF SIZES
FROM 5 TO 250 K. W.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

General Office and Works,
Hyde Park, Mass.
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago
London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhaustors; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

430

UNPUBLISHED STORIES OF PHIL ARMOUR

P. D. Armour was a man of noble character and rare business acumen. There are many published anecdotes and stories of his life. There are many unpublished ones which are as good and as illustrative of the man as those that have gone the rounds of the press. The incidents here related have not hitherto been published. They were told to the writer by a high Armour official, who was near the great packer and who had personally to do with the facts in the case.

Phil Armour may, at times, have turned some sharp curves, in a business sense, but he never trod down the little fellows, nor crushed out the life or spirit of a poor, unfortunate man, whether under the Armour banner or not. "We must fight with our brains," the great packer used to say to his trusted lieutenants. "Any fool can fight with money. There is no underlying victory to such warfare."

In the earlier days of his struggles with his noted peer, G. F. Swift, for a share of the dressed beef business, with which the name of the late president of Swift & Company was becoming synonymous, the plant of Mr. Swift was seriously damaged by fire and the beef plant put out of action.

"Shall we kill for Swift?" the general manager asked in surprise, when Mr. Armour was giving instructions in that direction.

"Yes," answered the generous rival.

"Why, he's your bitter business enemy. He's down and out, with his beef plant gone until it's rebuilt. Until that time Armour will be alone in the field and gaining the lead. This is your opportunity."

But the big-hearted, big-brained packer said: "We won't strike him while he's down. Wait till his plant is ready again; then we'll go on with the fight. If you are fighting a man and he falls and breaks his arm or leg, the fight stops and all parties turn in and bind up the broken member. When he is well and on his pins again the

fight goes on, if there's anything left to fight about. We won't kick our business rival while he's down."

That is a true incident in Phil Armour's business life and reflects him from a business point of view. It is in line and of a kind of the published story that after he had smashed a millionaire competitor in a business campaign he lent him \$500,000 with which to get on his feet again, saying: "I just wanted to teach the young man a lesson, but not hurt him."

The true milk of human kindness in his nature comes out in the following hitherto unpublished story. A man in his employ in the Chicago factory was killed by some unavoidable mishap incident to his employ. The man was a carpenter, whose duty it was to roam around over the plant and see that everything was safe and secure for the workmen. His wage was \$2 per day. His death was reported to Mr. Armour by the manager.

The sympathetic side of his make-up at once assumed control. He asked: "Was he married?" "Yes," replied the official. "Had he a family?" "I will find out." "Well, find out what you can about his affairs and let me know," replied Mr. Armour.

In a day or two the general manager made his report. The deceased was a carpenter at \$2 per day. He had a wife and children; was of sober habits; has a plain but neat and comfortable home; gave his children the best schooling that his means would permit and was doing as well as one in his station could by his family. He was never interested in strikes and factory disturbances and all reports of him about the factory were good. He was with Mr. Joe Armour and continued on the pay roll when P. D. Armour bought out his brother's interest.

"Put his wife's name on the pay roll and hand her his wages weekly," came the unhesitating order.

(Concluded on next page.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

Robert H. Pollock, G. S. Griffith, Geo. C. Buck, Wm. H. Grafflin and Henry S. Zell of Baltimore, Md., have incorporated the Pollock Fertilizer Company of 404 St. Paul street, with \$10,000 capital.

Yuca Oil and Supply Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated by F. M. Brotherton and John A. Young to make soap and oils from the bark of the Yuca plant.

The Listerine Soap and Polish Company of Hopkinsville, Ky., is preparing to move its plant to Paducah, Ky.

W. S. Gordon, Lee Baggett and others of Carrollton, Miss., have incorporated the Carrollton Cotton Oil Company, with \$30,000 capital.

J. W. Lunsford of Chico, Tex., and Samuel Morris, a Mississippian, are interested in a plan to put up a \$100,000 cotton oil mill at Mangum, Okla.

John L. Purdy has been chosen president, Ransom L. Gibbs, vice president; Louis A. Kramer, secretary, and Louis Bauch, treasurer, of the company formed with \$100,000 capital at Sioux Falls, S. D., to build a packing house.

The Peoria Union Stock Yards at Peoria, Ill., have been sold for \$500,000 to a syndicate of Cincinnati and Louisville packers. Part of the plans of the buyers is to build a packing plant and enlarge the yards at once.

H. J. Lockington of Aberdeen, S. D., has bought a site on which to build a packing plant and cold storage warehouse. The tract contains 33 acres. Work will be started this summer.

Instructing and Manufacturing Company of New York City has been incorporated to make machinery for soap making. The capital is \$100,000 and the incorporators are Charles S. Higgins, E. G. Duvall, Henry C. Johnson, A. F. Cooper, G. M. Baker.

The Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Company of Florence, Ala., will increase its capital to \$150,000 and enlarge its capacity to three times the present output.

Umatilla Meat Company of Pendleton, Ore., has been incorporated by Conrad Platzolder, Geo. M. Baer and W. H. Gatward, with \$5,000 capital.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company has bought 19 acres of land south of the Morris plant. The new plot will be held for future improvement as needed.

Connellsville Provision Company of New Haven, Pa., with \$5,000 capital, has been incorporated by Jas. E. Douglass, James Campbell and H. F. Marker.

A cotton oil mill is to be built at a cost of \$25,000 at Moultrie, Ga., by parties now organizing a company.

A smoke room of the Springfield Provision Company at Chicopee, Mass., was burned recently. Loss, \$500.

The slaughter house of John W. Grote at Rockville, Conn., and occupied by Wm. Schaeffer, was burned recently. Loss entire.

Phoenix Grocery and Provision Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by E. Allen Kellogg, Geo. Hall and Geo. Watson.

G. B. Slagle & Son's slaughter house at Churubusco, Ind., was burned recently.

Fire in the National Stock Yards at East

St. Louis, Mo., recently did \$105,000 damage. Mules valued at \$80,000 were burned and buildings at \$25,000 destroyed. Fully insured.

The plant of the Capital City Oil Mill at Baton Rouge, La., recently burned was insured in various companies for \$125,000, divided as follows: Mill, \$75,200; fertilizer stock, \$25,000; stock, brick mill building and warehouse, \$20,000; fertilizer building, \$5,000. The loss will be from \$20,000 to \$40,000 more than the insurance probably.

A smokehouse of the Jacob Dold Packing Company at Kansas City, Mo., was damaged \$2,000 worth by a recent fire. The structure is being repaired.

STORIES OF PHIL ARMOUR.

(Continued from page 17.)

"How long, Mr. Armour?" the general manager asked. "Until you call my attention to it again?"

"Indefinitely," was the reply. There the incident ended.

The depth of Mr. Armour's kindly sympathy is illustrated by the following circumstance. There were on the pay roll several employees who had become bent and gray in the service. They were detailed to open doors and act as information posts. The energetic general manager, who looked at things from a business point of view, candidly reported to his chief that these men were useless and a weight on the pay sheet.

"Don't discharge them," Mr. Armour said. "They have been faithful in the past and have grown old in our employ. It won't make them feel as badly to do a little work for their pay as it would to receive it as pure charity. Don't discharge them if they are not in the way."

So the white-haired squad continued their simple service. These incidents are vouched for by the man under whose general managership the facts occurred and by whom the instructions in the cases had to be carried out. No man could get near to Phil Armour without seeing that good man's true character.

THE MERRITT FIRE.

The locker manufacturing plant of Merritt & Co., Camden, N. J., was visited by fire on May 23, but the damage was confined to the paint rooms, shipping department and one stock room. The loss was fully covered by insurance, and there will be no delay in filling orders, as the manufacturing department was not injured at all, but was running as usual the day after the fire.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

KENTUCKY PACKERS SHOW PROFIT.

At the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kentucky Packing & Provision Co., held last week at Louisville, an earning on the stock outstanding of 6 per cent was shown as a result of the first six months of operation. The business of the company has been greater and more profitable even than was expected by the promoters.

The number of hogs killed during the past six months was 75,000 and the volume of business amounted to \$500,000. Improvements are now being made in the plant that will allow it to take care of 500 more hogs a day, and it is expected that the killing and packing will amount to not less than 250,000 hogs, which will give a volume of business of over \$1,500,000 per year. The officers of the company were re-elected as follows: Rush C. Watkins, president and general manager; L. M. Rice, vice president; John Moran, superintendent; J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

CANADIAN MEAT PLANT FOR SALE.

The stockholders of the Wellington Dressed Meat & Cold Storage Company, Ltd., of Fergus, Ontario, are anxious to dispose of their meat and refrigeration plants to some enterprising investor, as will be seen by a notice elsewhere in this issue. This plant was built by farmers and stockgrowers in that section of Canada to take care of their product and to make them additional profit from the combining of stockgrowing and packing interests under one control. It was a co-operative scheme, and as such does not seem to have succeeded. There may be a lesson in it for those who are taken up with a similar idea in the United States. The plant is a fine one, with a good territory surrounding it, and should make money for an experienced packinghouse firm.

S. & S. AT OMAHA.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has decided to open a branch house at Omaha and to cover the meat and provision trade in that section more thoroughly from this local distributive point. Dispatches from Omaha indicate that the new house will be in charge of J. J. Partridge, who is well known in Omaha packing circles.

JERSEY BULL SOLD FOR \$10,000.

The highest price ever paid for a Jersey bull at a public sale was that paid last week by George E. Peer of Rochester, N. Y., for Eminent Second, at T. S. Cooper's sale at Allentown, Pa. Ninety head of imported Jersey stock were sold at auction for \$74,000. There were some prominent buyers.

BY-PRODUCTS

FURNISH THE
MARGIN OF PROFIT
IN THE PACKING-
HOUSE BUSINESS.

LEARN HOW TO GET AT THEM

STILLWELL-
PROVISIONER
LABORATORY

36 Gold Street
New York

Branch: Floor A
Produce Exchange

THE HEATING OF COTTONSEED

By Edwin Lehman Johnson.

Two years ago the writer of this article was appointed by the president of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, chairman of a committee of three to confer with the Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor with a view to getting the Government to make a thorough investigation of the causes of the heating of cottonseed and, if possible, to discover and recommend some means of prevention.

In his preliminary report last year to the Interstate Crushers' Association, an association which is a veritable cottonseed congress, and stands in much the same relation to the cottonseed industry that the national congress does to our business and manufacturing interests at large, the writer showed that the losses to the oil mills of the South alone in a single unfavorable, wet season amounted to over \$5,000,000 from the injury done to the cottonseed products made from heated seed.

Up to this time the writer has not been able to induce the government to undertake this investigation. Without waiting longer on the government, the writer, with the help of his associates, John L. Todd, of New Orleans, La., and F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex., has done his best to secure information and arrive at some definite conclusions upon this very important question.

His first conclusion was that the loss occasioned the oil mills, large as it is, is not nearly so great as the loss sustained by the planters, who are the producers of the raw material, cottonseed, and that the total annual loss in cottonseed to the South in unfavorable years exceeds \$10,000,000.

There is a marked similarity between the cotton situation to which our Southern press has given whole cords of space the past two years and the cottonseed situation. The cotton situation in brief is this: We have not yet induced enough people in the world to wear cotton clothes or to use articles made out of cotton to consume all the manufactured product at a good price. Hence the cotton mills cannot pay as high a price for the large amount of cotton we grow as they otherwise would.

The Cottonseed Situation.

In like manner the cottonseed situation is like this: We have not yet induced enough people in the world to consume cotton oil and its compounds and to feed enough hulls and meal to enough cattle or otherwise consume enough cottonseed products to obtain good prices for the large quantity of these products we manufacture. Hence the oil mills cannot pay as high a price for the large amount of cottonseed we raise as they otherwise would.

There is one point of vital difference between the two situations. Fortunately for us cotton does not heat. It is almost weather proof and suffers very little deterioration in going from the field to the factory. We can't help the cotton situation by trying to make the cotton better. We can only stop raising so much or else induce more savages to wear clothes and cotton clothes at that or otherwise create a larger demand for cotton goods. Now notice the remarkable difference in the cottonseed situation and how unnecessary and useless it would be to reduce acreage as far

as cottonseed are concerned or to curtail the manufacture.

Cottonseed are not only not weather proof but are actually more delicate from the large amount of protein they contain than many of the products of our truck gardens. Cottonseed in general not only do not reach the mill in as good relative condition as cotton, but the deterioration in wet seasons amounts to fully 50 per cent. of the value of the seed and the products from such damaged seed have to be rejected for any nice use and sold at a heavy discount for some inferior use.

When made out of sound seed cottonseed meal and hulls can and in large measure do replace forty different and high-priced feed-stuffs, few of which are made in the South. From heated seed these two products have but the one limited and low-priced use as fertilizer.

Equal to the Finest Butter.

Cotton oil, when properly manufactured and freshly refined from good, sound and clean seed, is equal in quality to the best butter, and before the passage of the iniquitous artificial butter tax of 10 cents a pound was used and sold as a butter substitute by the hundreds of thousands of pounds, defying the expert to tell the difference. This speaks eloquently of its merit. In actual manufacturing practice, however, not 10 per cent. of the cotton oil made is of this superior quality. If 90 per cent. instead of 10 were so made as they could be made, then, instead of selling nearly down to 2 cents a pound, as oil has done this past season, it would bring nearer 10 cents a pound. Butter is not the only high-priced product into which cotton oil enters and with which it competes. Olive oil, worth at least 50 cents a pound, is another; sesame and arachide oils, used in salad-eating countries, are others, worth 10 to 12½ cents per pound. Pure lard at 10 cents a pound is another, and affords an enormous outlet for the best grades of cotton oil.

I do not think there is any shadow of doubt that, if we could make 90 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. of this superior quality of oil and condemn the rest to the soap kettle or some inferior use, we could in a few years wholly overcome all prejudice against cotton oil and sell it under its own name and on its own merits at 10 cents per pound.

Increased Seed Value.

This means an increased value to the seed of just \$24 per ton for the oil alone, and the oil mills would gladly give three-fourths of this increased value to the planter for the seed. This would mean exactly \$18 a ton more for seed with handsome profits to the mills and an addition of value to our 5,000,000 tons of cotton seed of \$120,000,000. As is always the case, the indirect loss from want of care in handling any raw product is far greater than the direct, loss which I have already stated to be \$10,000,000, about equally divided between the mills and the planters. But never can we hope to get such a price for cotton seed or effect such a saving to the South until we set resolutely and unitedly to work to stop the injury which comes from the heating of cotton seed and deliver the seed at the mill in at least as good condition as when ginned.

It is a sin and a shame that the cotton seed, born and brought to maturity in a bed of dawning white, spotlessly clean, rocked on its cradle stalk by the health-giving breezes and purified by the strong, semi-tropical sunlight, the purest seed on God's green earth should be allowed to come to the mill, dirty and bedraggled, green and wet, ready to heat or even already heating or heated, food for bacteria and microbes rather than for man and beast. Yet this is the story of one-fourth of the cotton seed marketed every year and of more than one-half in rainy seasons.

It is a shame that some companions who are in the business of erecting ginneries deliberately plan the machinery so as to turn all the dirt ginned from the seed cotton into the seed instead of throwing it out into the refuse pile. It is a shame that seed with such an early history as the cotton seed should not be kept absolutely from the weather in clean, dry warehouses, sent to the mill in clean covered cars and arrive there sweet and sound ready for making the purest and best of fats for human use. Once it is gone, from the contamination of even a few bad seed, not all the art of the chemist can ever restore the delicate buttery flavor and slight, pleasing odor natural to cotton oil made from the best and soundest and cleanest of seed.

Rightly considered the oil mills are but the agents of the South to receive and turn one of its leading raw products, cotton seed, into partly or wholly finished products and market them for the benefit of the South at a fair commission or profit for their work. Taking all the years together this is all that the oil mills have received. They cannot make good goods out of poor seed nor get good prices for poor goods or pay good prices for poor raw product. It is up to the South, if it wants more for its cottonseed crop to deliver its cotton seed to its agents, the oil mills, in better condition.

Cause of Heating of Seed.

I am satisfied from all the evidence that I have been able to obtain that the cause of the heating of cotton seed is the same as that of the spoiling of milk, the infinite multiplication of bacteria or microbes in the seed in the presence of moisture and foreign matter. These bacteria are everywhere, but as far as the cotton seed is concerned they are powerless to do any harm to the seed except in the presence of moisture or dirt, either or both. The heat employed in manufacture destroys them completely, but the bad effect on the products remains and makes them unfit for any nice use.

I had hoped that the government might find some simple way by fumigation or otherwise to make the seed immune from bacteria, but there is no need to wait for government investigation, for we are absolutely certain from thousands of instances that, where the seed come from the gins sound and dry and are kept clean and dry, the kernel of the seed is absolutely free from these bacteria and that the seed will keep perfectly until manufactured.

The simplest and most practical solution of the whole matter therefore will be to have the seed cleaned and when too moist, dried at the gins and then delivered to the oil mills in the same clean and dry condition. If this were universally done it would save the South not a cent less than \$10,000,000 in wet seasons, and would go far to help get the \$100,-

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

000,000 more to be had from the general improvement of the oil.

There is one tremendous stumbling block in the path of this reform. This is the fact that the middlemen, the ginners, and too often the foolish planters require the oil mills to pay them the same price for seed containing an excess of moisture or dirt or for slightly heated and damaged seed that they do for good, sound, dry seed, and the oil mills with equal folly submit to it on the ground that with the multiplicity of oil mills and keen competition if one of them does not do this another will. Of course very few are going to dry or take

good care of the seed as long as they can get the same price anyhow. The oil mills must stop paying as good a price for green, moist, heating and damaged seed, or no progress in stopping the heating or improving the quality of the seed received at the mill is possible.

Knowing the whole situation and the oil mills as well as I do, I am perfectly satisfied that the oil mills will not stop it unless urged to do so and backed up by the planters themselves, for the oil mill will contend that it cannot afford to offend large shippers by rejections and claims on quality. If the products don't sell well the oil mill's remedy is to reduce the price of seed, hence the interest of the

planter in having the seed come to the mill in good condition, so as to make good high-priced products, is far greater than that of the oil mill itself.

If the planter who delivers seed directly to the mill has cotton seed which will not make good products, he should cheerfully accept a discount for the seed and see that the mill puts the seed in a separate shed and not with their good seed. The middlemen who buy seed from the planters and sell to the oil mills can only be managed by having the planters and oil mills join hands and establish grades of cotton seed to which the middlemen must conform. It occurs to me that this is the most important and immediately practical suggestion.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

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FOOD LEGISLATION

It is not too early to warn the food trades that a serious effort will be made in the next Congress to pass such laws as will forbid the use of all but the condimental preservatives. The agitation will be backed by a public impression based upon false premises, that all other preservatives are injurious to health. The discoveries of modern science are to be ignored in favor of measures which will create in this country a form of the hated bureaucracy of Europe, and with it the personal aggrandizement of officeholders.

Many Congressmen will doubtless endeavor to curry favor with misguided constituents, and the situation is fraught with gravest danger to all food manufacturers using harmless non-condimental preservatives. An organized resistance should be made, and such manufacturers should demand as a right that all other than condimental preservatives should not be condemned until each has been thoroughly tested as to its effect upon the health of human beings. These tests should be exhaustive in the extreme, for the health of our people will be positively imperilled by radical and forbidding laws which would require the use of only condimental preservatives. Our present ways of distributing food products

will not permit a return to the old methods without an actual menace to public health. And the tests should be made by not one, but several competent, honest, unprejudiced chemists.

The actual danger of the passage of such a law by our next Congress is so great that the threatened interests should take steps to defeat the attempt now. And after this is done, then look out particularly for "riders" on the appropriation bills.

PACKINGHOUSE CHEMISTRY

Less than fifteen years ago the value of chemical research in a packinghouse was an unknown quantity in the business. To-day, packinghouse chemists are to be credited with practically all of the development in this industry during the past decade and a half. It is a proud saying of the trade that "nothing is wasted any more," and it is true; but the fact is due to the researches of the chemists who have almost literally peered into every atom of the live stock handled in packinghouses and have found scores of useful and valuable products in them. They have, further, devised the practical operations necessary for the manufacture of these so-called by-products, or have improved upon old methods. While the work of the chemists has been of untold monetary value to the industry, it is agreed that there is very much more they can do in the same line. This would seem to be so, from constantly increasing values in methods and in the discovery of new products, and it indicates that much more is to be expected from the same source.

The great success of packinghouse chemistry should be a standing notice to packers to further these investigations and to make every use of discoveries already made. If by-products are "off," or are not yielding proper returns, a competent chemist can find the cause and the remedy can be made. Present methods can be improved in many instances and dollars and cents result. That is the commercial side of the subject. Besides, the general public has been and will be greatly benefited by the saving of what was once waste matter and by securing better packinghouse products.

BAR TO MEAT PROGRESS

Mexico may be a nice, economical place to live in. Mexican cattle, however, are about as far behind the commercial standard as are the Mexican people. A man who requires two other men to make up with him the complement of work done by one American can hardly be said to be a cheap workman even at a lower wage per man. The Mexican breed of cattle that produce a finished beef of 800 pounds weight on the hoof cannot be of commercial value in a trade which demands a 1,200 to 1,600 pound animal. It is the less

available in a market which rejects the 384-pound carcass of a beast which dresses only 48 per cent. of its live weight. That size stuff is too "handy." But it is the Mexican steer size. Age and muscle rob it of the tenderness of "baby" beef, near which it weighs. This country has long since rejected the ranger for commercial beef.

The Mexican beef situation presents many peculiarities. A good beef steer cannot thus far, it appears, be finished in that country. The existing beef is tough, the animals being of the sinuous and strenuous order. The meat is dark and strong in flavor; gamey, if you please. Evidently the Mexicans eat little of this ancient bull ring stock. There is one bovine in Mexico for each head of the population. The deficiency is not made up by sheep, and less by goats and hogs. In spite of the above facts there is a surplus of cattle in Mexico over the local meat demands, and a shortage in the United States. There is one bovine in the United States to each one-and-one-half of the population, and the proportion of sheep and hogs is about the same.

As a matter of fact, commercial beef is dear in that Republic and cattle are relatively high. The comparatively low wage of the people steps in to explain the difference, together with the heavy tax on slaughtering.

The warm climate eliminates the necessity of meat as a blood heater. The peppered tamale acts as a tonic and inactivity discounts the need of a vitality producer. Mexican cattle, as they now exist, would never suit the American market, and the breeding up is a long process. Mexican pastures and climate discourage the transplanting of the American herds there. Beyond the hides and by-products, canning, etc., of the Mexican cattle there is little in it from an American competitive point of view.

NOW IS THE TIME

Some interest has lately turned to South American countries in respect to hog raising. In Columbia, for instance, and most of that continent, for that matter, the production of hams and bacon has been limited. The quality produced is inferior in quality and the means for preserving the products insufficient. The average retail price there for good hams is 70 cents per pound Columbian. Lard, on the contrary, is always in good demand. In Panama the demand for hams and bacon, which formerly was small, has awakened a bit. Very few hogs are raised along the canal route. Cured pork products bring around 20 cents per pound, local currency. There is no prejudice against American hog products. American lard is in high favor. The present is a fitting time for pushing American hams, bacon and lard among the South Americans within the influence of the Panama trade zone.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

A GERMAN SOAP PROCESS.

A soap-making process patented by Dr. F. A. V. Klopfer of Dresden, Saxony, is described by him as follows: The process consists substantially in adding to the ready boiled and cooled soap mass, or to the ground soap in the manufacture of milled soaps, or to the ground but not yet pressed soap, a certain quantity of gliadine and glutenine, known constituents of gluten, in a moist or dry condition, prepared from wheat and more or less freed from other accompanying substances. The free alkalis contained in the soap readily enter into alkali combinations with gliadine and glutenine, known constituents of gluten, at ordinary temperatures, when mixed with the soap in the mixing and kneading machine and during the following grinding operations, which combinations are perfectly indifferent or neutral as regards both the skin and the scents of perfumes.

The new effect is immediately proved by practical experiment. Soap, which it was hitherto hardly possible to grind and from which only cracked and flaky cakes could be made, will, when mixed with gliadine and glutenine, known constituents of gluten, produce smooth and homogeneous cakes when pressed, which retain their good appearances even when they have been stored for a long time, and in which the perfumes remain unchanged. By means of the present process the unpleasant super-fatting process is entirely avoided. As an example for carrying the process into practice, 25 kg. of dried ground soap are mixed with fresh gliadine 750 gr. and glutenine 250 gr., known constituents of gluten, in the mixing machine, the desired perfume being simultaneously added, and the mass then ground and pressed. If dried gliadine and glutenine, known constituents of gluten, are employed the ground soap need not be dry, or at least only partially dried, owing to the fact that the substances named bind great quantities of moisture.

LILY GLYCERINE SOAP.

Cochin cocoanut oil, 67 parts; tallow, 40; castor oil, 30; 38 deg. B. caustic soda lye, 70; sugar, 40; water, 30; alcohol, 40; African geranium oil, 0.2; Indian geranium oil, 0.25; lemon oil, 0.04; bergamot oil, 0.25; clove oil, 0.01; cedar oil, 0.01; angelica oil, 0.04; petitgrain oil, 0.02 parts.

An excellent elder glycerine soap has the following composition: Cochin cocoanut oil, 67 parts; tallow, 31; castor oil, 35; 38 deg. B. caustic soda lye, 66; sugar, 40; water, 30; alcohol, 40; African geranium oil, 0.045; methyl violet, 0.002; terpinol, 1.2; coumarin, 0.02; musk, 0.01; ylang-ylang oil, 0.02; civet tincture, 0.1 part.

Another transparent soap without glycerine is the so-called rose and glycerine, composed of the following ingredients: Cochin cocoa-

nut oil, 70 parts by weight; tallow, 40; castor oil, 30; 38 deg. B. caustic soda lye, 70; sugar, 54; water, 60; alcohol, 40; African geranium oil, 0.25; Indian geranium oil, 1.2; lemon oil, 0.2; bergamot oil, 0.08 parts.

WATER AND CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.

Both tricalcium phosphate and monocalcium phosphate are considerably hydrolized and decomposed by the action of water. In both cases, the amount of decomposition and the concentration of the resulting solution at the temperature employed in experiments, 25 deg. C., is dependent on the ratio between the amounts of solid phosphate and water. Dicalcium phosphate, however, is only slightly decomposed by water and appears to dissolve mainly as such, so that it is the only phosphate of calcium stable in water under ordinary conditions.

The presence of calcium sulphate slightly increases the phosphoric acid dissolved from tricalcium phosphate, produces probably a slight increase with the monocalcium salt, but a marked decrease with dicalcium phosphate; calcium carbonate diminishes the phosphoric acid dissolved from all three phosphates. Carbon dioxide increases the phosphoric acid dissolved from the tri- or dicalcium phosphate, but is without apparent effect on the action of water on the monocalcium salt.

ACIDITY IN TAN LIQUORS.

The rapid determination of acidity in tan liquors which loses nothing from its accuracy through being easily made is carried out as follows: Take 25 c. c. of tannin solution and titrate with N-10 KOH; add the alkali $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. at a time, and with a glass rod put a drop of the solution on blue litmus paper; observe the change of color in the paper. In this way repeat the testing until the solution produces no change in the shade of the paper. The litmus paper should be very sensitive and of good quality. The solution gradually assumes a dark color as it is neutralized, and the original intensity of the acid color produced on the litmus paper decreases correspondingly until it shows no change, and this is the end point. In this way a determination can be made in from five to ten minutes. This method is accurate to 0.02 per cent.

LUBRICATION FOR GAS ENGINES.

Graphite lubrication for gas, gasoline and other engines of the internal combustion type, possesses marked advantages in its entire resistance to the great heat encountered in the cylinders—heat which no oil can endure. The benefits of flake graphite are shown in other ways, and, not among the least, is the immediate improvement in compression. Good compression is of the highest

importance in order to secure the greatest efficiency for internal combustion engines. The higher the compression, the higher the initial pressure will be at the start of the expansion stroke, and the greater the mean effective pressure upon which the indicated horse-power depends.

Valves must fit tightly, and the mixture must not leak by the piston if good compression is to be attained. As engines are turned out from the factory, there must be an appreciable clearance between piston and cylinder which the snap-rings of the former help to close to a tight fit. Evidently the greater the pressure exerted by the snap-rings, the greater the friction of the piston, so that the economical limit of tightness by this method is soon reached.

If flake graphite is supplied to the cylinder, it rapidly coats the surface of both cylinder and piston rings with a smooth layer, firm and unbroken, of very low coefficient of friction and great wearing qualities. These graphite surfaces require infinitesimal clearance and move over one another with the least possible sacrifice of power in overcoming "internal friction." Better compression is thus secured, and, at the same time, friction lowered, and a coating provided for the cylinder walls that makes "freezing" of the piston and scoring or cutting absolutely impossible.

NEW PATENTS.

789,984. Drier. William R. Macklind, Mineralpoint, Mo. The combination with a heated rotating cylinder, a vibration table for feeding sludge on said cylinder, a hopper for supplying sludge to the vibrating table, and a reciprocatory agitator in the hopper for feeding the sludge continuously and uniformly to the vibrating table.

789,945. Condenser. Royal D. Tompkinson, New York, N. Y. A condenser having a provision for receiving the steam in the top and a provision for receiving injection-water at a lower point and for taking out water and air at the bottom, means for producing a double seal with water, one by the injection-water in the act of forcibility entering and another by the action of such water in subsequently descending within the condenser.

12,347. Filter. Karl Kiefer, Cincinnati, Ohio. The combination with a series of superimposed filter elements resting upon a base, of an external drum, a cover adapted to fit snugly over the drum, swing-support for cover attached to the filter and the same means for simultaneously forcing the cover downward and upon the drum and filter elements.

790,162. Apparatus for drying moist material. Edward N. Trump, Syracuse, N. Y. The combination of a series of chambers forming a closed circulatory system, a vertical stack as one of said series of chambers terminating at its upper extension in an enlarged chamber or drum, a separator-chamber inclosed within said drum and means for causing an upward current through said stack of an agent for operating upon and transporting the material.

Business chances always open. See page 48.

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JET VS. SURFACE CONDENSERS.

Whether exhaust steam from a condensing engine shall pass to a jet condenser, and there meet the water in direct contact, or shall transfer its heat through the tubes of a surface condenser, depends upon the attendant conditions. In the first instance the condensed steam and water mingle, less water is required to produce a given result,



A NEW BLAKE PUMP AND CONDENSER.

and with less weight and bulk of condenser. If, however, the condensed steam has to be pumped back into the boiler, a portion of the injection water will go with it. This is only admissible when the water is perfectly pure and not harmful to the boiler surfaces. While the surface condenser is somewhat heavier and bulkier and requires more water to condense a given amount of steam, its use is imperative where for any reason, as on ship-board, the condensed water cannot be fed to the boilers. It is also desirable when the exact steam consumption of the engine is to be determined. The steam circuit then becomes practically a closed system, and it is only necessary to supply from some other source enough to make good the losses by leakage.

Realizing the desirability of providing for a choice in the selection of condensers, the W. H. Blake Steam Pump Company, of Hyde Park, Mass., has perfected a very complete line of both types, running in capacity from 600 to 40,000 pounds of steam condensed per hour, with injection water having a temperature of 70 degrees F. From this series the accompanying illustration is selected.

The details of the machine shown are as follows: 15-inch high-pressure cylinder, 30-inch low-pressure cylinder, 38-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, 12-inch discharge pipe; capacity, 64,000 pounds of steam condensed per hour; injection water, 70 degrees F.

In this form of twin vertical air pump and jet condenser the air pump is made with compound steam cylinders when it is to be operated condensing, and with twin vertical steam cylinders when operated non-condensing and the exhaust steam utilized. Being vertical in construction, all pistons wear equally on all sides, and not downward as in the horizontal type. The water cylinders are composition lined, all water piston (or bucket) heads are of the same material and fibrous packed. Easy access is afforded to heads, packing and water valves through a hand hole on either side of pump. The best composition is used in the construction of the water valve seats and guards, the studs are of Tobin bronze, the valves being held in place by locknuts and

operated without the aid of springs. The water piston rods are of Tobin bronze, and the steam piston rods of steel.

The injection stem and cone are of composition, access to the same being provided through hand holes on either side of the condenser. The amount of water passing through the condenser is regulated by the vertical adjustment of the injection cone which acts as a nozzle to form a thin spray which is thrown out at an angle of 45 degrees. This falls upon a succession of shelves, thus forming secondary sprays through which the exhaust steam from the engine must pass. Instantaneous condensation results with great economy in the use of water. A perforated copper plate is substituted for the shelves when the force of the injection water is not sufficient to produce spray. The combined volume of injection water and condensed steam flows by gravity through the bottom of the condenser into the pump.

To prevent flooding of the engine, the condenser is provided with an independent vacuum breaker attachment secured to the side of the condenser. This is so arranged that when the water reaches the level of the float chamber the float is raised and by great leverage forces the check valve from its seat, allowing an inrush of air which instantly breaks the vacuum, thus preventing further suction of water into the condenser and consequent flooding of the engine.

The construction of this machine is exceed-

BRECHT PLANT AT DENVER.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company has recently made additions and improvements to its Denver plant, which make it one of the most efficient and attractive of its branches. The illustration herewith shows the Brecht Company's large new branch house in Denver, situated at 16th and Wazee streets. It is under the management of one of their veteran employees, Mr. Percy Houts, who has conducted the business for the past three years in the most satisfactory manner. They have now added a large refrigerator factory, manufacturing the famous Brecht patented refrigerators with their improved ventilating ice pans. They also contemplate erecting a huge tin lard-pail factory, in order to supply the entire Western trade.

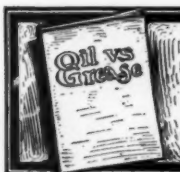
Their main office and factory is located in St. Louis, Mo., 12th and Cass avenue, and occupies nearly an entire city block. In that city they also have a large refrigerator and tin lard-pail factory, employing over five hundred people. In addition to their Denver branch house they have one located at 102 Pearl street, New York City, and others at Hamburg, Germany and Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. In their large machine shops they manufacture all kinds of packing-house, slaughterhouse, abattoir, lard refining and sausage makers' machinery. They are specialists in fitting up and starting lard re-



THE BIG BRECHT BRANCH AT DENVER, COLO.

ingly simple; all parts are readily accessible; it is very compact, requiring little floor space, and is operated by the Blake patent automatic valve motion, without complicated mechanical adjustments.

fineries and furnishing processes for deodorizing, bleaching and refining lards, tallows, oils and greases. A line dropped to either their branch houses or their main office will receive prompt attention.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ahoskie Ice Company of Ahoskie, N. C., has been chartered with \$6,000 capital by J. H. Mitchell, J. W. Hedgepeth, J. R. Garrett, E. L. King and others.

Aiken Artesian Ice and Lighting Company of Aiken, S. C., with \$15,000 capital has been incorporated to operate a fifteen-ton ice plant. W. J. Mosely, B. F. Holley and R. B. Carter are the incorporators. All machinery is needed.

Carolina Ice and Packing Company, Darlington, S. C., has been chartered with \$20,000 capital by W. D., J. R. and A. C. Coggeshall.

Home Ice Company of Houston, Tex., has been incorporated by E. J. Brewster and W. B. Jones of Houston and W. O. Brake of Cleveland, O. The capital is \$80,000.

Del Rio Electric Light and Ice Company of Del Rio, Tex., has been organized with \$200,000 capital to operate electric light and ice plants, by J. G. Darden, Maynard Gunsul and J. M. Gray.

Wayne County Box and Creamery Company of Ontario Center, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital by Lewis W. Johnson, J. Selden Brandt et al.

San Jose Ice and Cold Storage Company of San Jose, Cal., has been chartered with \$100,000 capital by Joseph Martin, Nicholas Ohlandt and others.

Consumers' Ice and Coal Company of Covington, Ky., has been chartered with \$80,000 capital by Bradford Shinkle, Val P. Collins, W. A. Atchison, Gottlieb Hartweg and Charles Shinkle.

ICE NOTES.

Capital is being raised at Plaquemine, La., to build an ice and cold storage plant.

The Smith Ice & Packing Company of Urbana, Ill., has arranged to spend \$25,000 in improvements to its plant. A meeting of stockholders to consider a change of name will be held next week.

The plant of the Muncie Ice Company of Muncie, Ind., has been sold by the receivers for \$12,000 to Mrs. Elizabeth K. Heinsohn and Cary Franklin. Mr. Franklin says the plant will be rebuilt at once.

The St. Louis-Union Trust Company Company of St. Louis, Mo., has bought the plant of the East St. Louis Ice & Cold Storage Company on the levee at East St. Louis, for

\$198,100. The trust company was a creditor of the concern for a large sum. The liabilities of the company were \$218,000.

The Cedartown Ice Company of Cedartown, Ga., will build a bottling works to accommodate the plant of J. R. Styles recently bought by it. A business in distilled water and soft drinks will be sought.

The strike of egg candlers in the Chicago, Ill., cold storage plants was compromised by granting the men 2 cents an hour advance in wages and improvements in conditions at the stores.

The Sheffield Farm Slawson-Decker Company is to build a six-story creamery 75 by 99 feet at 524-528 West 57th street, New York City. About \$200,000 will be spent. F. A. Rooke is the architect.

The Omaha Distilled Water Ice Company of Omaha, Neb., has completed its plant and is making the first manufactured ice ever offered for private use in that city.

The Augusta Ice & Mfg. Company of Augusta, Ark., has dissolved. L. T. Penn was president and E. L. Billingslea, secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company of New Jersey the following officers were elected: President, William Wills; vice president, James Rowland; secretary and treasurer, James Wills. Directors, William Wills, James Wills, James Rowland, F. E. Rosebrock, George C. Delacy, H. J. W. S. Cooke.

The ice house of the Ewart Ice Company on Murray street, near Notre Dame, Montreal, was burned May 29, causing \$8,000 damage.

An ice house owned by F. R. Jackson at Sterling, Ill., partially collapsed by the shifting of the contents recently and about \$500 damage was done.

Three ice houses of John J. McMullen at Berrien Lake near Niles, Mich., were burned May 24. The loss is \$13,000.

Three ice houses used by the Taunton Ice Company at Taunton, Mass., and owned by O. I. Holmes, were burned recently. Loss not given. Cause unknown. They were formerly owned by S. A. Wheeler.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.



COOLING TOWERS.

By B. Franklin Hart, Jr.

(Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

Cooling towers in their infancy were found necessary in places where the supply of water ran scarce. The old type of engines condensed water in their cylinders. The advantage of running condensing in all cases where there is no use for the exhaust steam is so great that it has become universal where a suitable water supply is obtainable. An example of this is seen in marine practice. The approximate gain obtained in running condensing is about 20 per cent. Power plants in recent years are located at the water-side with an eye to securing a water supply for condensing purposes at a minimum of cost. For example, all the great power houses in New York are located on the river front. If such power houses could be located where land is cheaper it would lessen materially the first cost, and if they could be centrally located the cost of transmission and the cost of maintenance of the transmission lines would be greatly reduced. In these great power stations, the delivery of electrical current at the switchboard at a low cost is a matter of supreme necessity. Every item of cost must be scaled down and every promising expedient is made use of to accomplish this purpose. This is the field into which the cooling power comes.

At the Alley L. central power station in Chicago there are eight cooling towers in use and excellent results are obtained with them. It can be said that in this case they are both satisfactory and indispensable. In order to get good results they were obliged at this station to put in cooling towers and run condensing. It makes a great difference in the cost of operating a plant whether it takes

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30 or 35 pounds of steam per horse power hour to run the engines or if they can be run condensing using only 15 or 18 pounds per horse power.

Cooling towers have been successfully operated at plants situated up in the mountains and at mining camps where the supply of water is limited. If the hotels in New York, which use the exhaust steam from their engines for heating purposes during the winter, could run condensing in the non-heating season the steam consumption during that period would be reduced from, say, 30 to 35 lbs. to about 15 to 20 lbs. per horse power hour, making great reduction in the cost of operating such plants.

Atmospheric Towers.

The theory on which the atmospheric cooling tower is built is the known capacity of air to absorb and carry off heat and moisture. The problem in cooling tower practice is to present as much exposed water surface to cooling influence as possible, but the dimensions of the tower must also be kept down to practical limits. The evaporation of one pound of water will carry away 1,000 heat units and 30 pounds of circulating water to one pound of steam to be condensed is the proportion generally allowed. By using the cooling tower, a supply of water for condensing is secured, so that the condensing ap-



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paratus can carry a large overload without loss of suction and vacuum, the supply being both certain and constant. The cooling results do not follow a well defined curve. The temperature of the water when exposed to the atmosphere comes down very rapidly from a high initial point. The humidity of the atmosphere in relation to the temperature must be taken into consideration in all calculations. In the case of ammonia refrigeration work the temperatures dealt with are comparatively low. Conditions for ammonia condensing are as follows: The heated water comes from the condensers at from 90° to 100° F. This must be reduced as low as possible and this terminal temperature, in average weather conditions, will range from 70° to 80° F. With these temperatures the high ammonia pressure (head pressure), will

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General Manager. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., O. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. O. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 138 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter R. McQuie & Son.

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not exceed 185 pounds pressure to the square inch.

Utility of Towers.

The steam turbine requires a high vacuum for its successful operation. In many cases this is only practicable by use of a cooling tower, owing to the quantity of water necessary to maintain the high vacuum. A cooling tower is installed in New York City in connection with a steam turbine and a 27 inch vacuum is obtained. This is a roof tower. The great saving in space requirements and the ideal conditions under which turbines operate, directly connected to electric generators or other rotary machinery, makes the installation of a turbine a very attractive proposition and in order to gain all the advantages a very high vacuum must be maintained. To obtain this vacuum it is necessary to provide about 70 parts of circulating water to one pound of steam condensed and unless a plant is located where a natural water supply is obtainable, recourse must be had to a cooling device such as the cooling tower, in which the water is cooled and used over and over again. In these turbine installations the water leaves the condenser at a temperature of from 110° to 115° F., corresponding to the vacuum maintained.

In connection with a surface condenser the work done by the pump in a cooling tower system is that due to the height of the cooling tower only, inasmuch as the descending columns of water balance the ascending column except for that distance, so that the tower can be built on the roof of a building without adding to the work.

By the use of the cooling tower, cold

WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

Gifford's Ice Elevators and Conveyors

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Successor to Wm. T. Wood & Co., Arlington, Mass., and
Gifford Bros., Hudson, N. Y.

SHOPS: ARLINGTON, MASS., HUDSON, N. Y.



storage houses and ice refrigerating concerns using ammonia machines are able to save about 90 per cent of the condensing water.

Economical in Operation.

In hotels the cost of running condensing means the cost of installation of pumps, a condenser and a cooling tower and the cost of operating them. Deep wells in many localities have been found to be a lottery. In many cases the water obtained is of such a character that it is unfit for use. The cooling tower can be placed either upon the roof of a building, as it is of light construction, or upon the ground. Using a surface condenser and a cooling tower the only addition to the load is that required for pumping the water to the height of the cooling tower. A hundred horse power plant would probably be considered the smallest in which it might pay to install a condenser and its auxiliaries in order to obtain many of the advantages

enjoyed by the big power plants located on the river front.

One advantage which is obtained by the installation of a cooling tower system is better water for condensing. Dirty water is always liable to cause trouble in a condensing plant. The impurities usually found in well water are carbonates of lime and magnesia, which are precipitated in the pipes and passages and which have been known to close up piping outlets entirely.

(Concluded next week.)

Do you want a job? Watch page 48.

**WOOD and IRON BOUND HAM and LARD
TIERCES and PORK BARRELS**

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Continued Slack Conditions—Only Small Changes in Prices—Larger Hog Supplies at Easier Prices—Dull Speculation—Reserved Cash Demands, but Large Consignments to Europe—The Later Market Stronger.

The hog products markets have been running along under much the conditions that had been regarded as probable concerning them.

The changes in prices have been of a small order, but mostly as favoring the buying interests, and as they have been influenced by larger hog supplies at the packing points, with the lower prices for them, and which have worked against the influence of spasmodic advances in the prices of corn. And the grain prices had more or less manipulation, particularly with the close of the May deal. At this writing (Thursday) the hog products markets are firm and show a small recovery in their prices, with a hardening undertone and some talk of an early advance in prices.

Usually the corn market is a more important factor than possible at present in the provision trading, while it is somewhat disregarded just now because of the dull speculation in the hog products and from the interest that is attached to the hog supply.

It had been regarded as improbable that the hog products markets would be supported on the larger hog marketing that was inevitable when the farmers found time for forwarding the hog supply. It is now doubtful that conditions of the market for them can be of a spurt order for the next few days, although that decided declines in prices for them are not among the probabilities, considering the fact that consumption of both

meats and lard is of a good, full order, not only in this country but in Europe.

Besides, the consignments to Europe are steadily of a large order; therefore, that it would be doubted that the markets would be allowed to materially sag upon them either here or in Europe, but rather that the temper would be ultimately for better prices.

There is no discouragement had from the rate of the consumption of the products, but only from the apathetic look of speculation.

Yet that the traders have made up their minds that there is little else to look for this season than the cash demands, unless there is some poor corn crop news in the summer months.

Hopes are held that around current prices the larger packing this season will be satisfactorily used up and that the accumulations of it by the fall months will not be of an especially burdensome order.

There is little doubt but that the hog supply back in the country is of sufficient importance to keep the products markets, for awhile at least, from any permanently higher tendency of the prices for them. The weights of the hogs arriving show a very good average. They were for last week at Chicago 220 lbs., against 220 lbs. in the previous week, 218 lbs. corresponding week 1904, and 229 lbs. in 1903.

Yet it is not improbable that after the delayed hog supply is forward in packers' hands, that the products markets will take on a somewhat stronger tone and forced so, not especially by the packing interests, as some traders apprehend, but from the fact that associated products markets are even now, from their statistical positions, taking on a better tone.

The little speculative trading in the hog products is almost entirely in the July option, while it is more in taking small profits on the "short" side. The "long" interest, outside of the packers, is of a very restricted order.

The packers are still carrying the products markets, not particularly because there is any outside speculation that warrants it, but from the fact that they have faith in the extent of the home and foreign absorption of supplies for the season, while it would seem as if they believed, as do some others in the trade, that the European consumption of both American meats and lard, although it is already of good volume, is likely to further enlarge for the remainder of the season, on the supposition that there are steadily shorter supplies of foreign grown products, more particularly on the Continental markets, on account of the earlier marketing than usual this last year of the foreign cattle and hog supplies through the severe drouth in Europe last summer, notwithstanding the fact that Europe has taken steadily since the fall months enormous quantities of feed-stuffs from this country, particularly of cottonseed cake and meal, and that it has had the average amount for use of its own linseed cake, however less of it than it had in the previous year on the then enormous linseed crops.

The look of some associated fat markets make it probable that the hog products markets may after awhile be taken hold for increased firmness.

For instance, the cottonseed oil market has an undertone for better prices before the fall months, even if the late small advance in it is premature, by which there may be reac-

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tions from it. The export takings of the oil are steadily of considerable volume, while there is a somewhat larger home consumption of it than that had last year; the supplies in first hands of the oil have been worked down so materially that the figuring now is that the statistical position will, as the season advances, be markedly in favor of the selling interests.

An advance now in the prices of the oil might urge some reselling of the contracts held by foreign markets, many of which would show 6@7c. per gallon profit, and as they were negotiated weeks since by the foreigners for the current deliveries; yet that it may be doubted that the idea of reselling of these contracts would be indulged in, considering the foreign trade apprehension held that the oil will be needed by it for use, and that even higher prices would have to be paid for it before a new crop season, particularly if the reports concerning the cotton crop continue of an unfavorable order.

Another feature favoring the hog products markets is the steady advance in the prices of beef fats in Europe, with a rise in tallow there this week of 9d. @ 1s., and as based upon the needs of it for consumption with the feature of shorter supplies than usual of the various soap oils of Europe.

The shipments of hog products from this country to Europe since November 1 are already larger than those of the previous season by 10,084,306 pounds lard and 24,893,804 pounds meats. The grand total of these shipments are to the close of the previous week, 379,149,699 pounds lard, and 377,163,583 pounds meats.

The shipments, largely consignments, to Europe last week were very large of meats, comprising 16,816,887 pounds, or fully 7,600,000 pounds more than the corresponding time of the previous year. The United Kingdom will get of these last week's shipments fully 15,042,544 pounds, and the Continent 1,272,118 pounds. Of the 10,718,822 pounds lard exported last week, 5,763,306 pounds were to the Continent, and 3,674,666 pounds to the United Kingdom.

In New York there has been a moderate trading in pork for shipment, with sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$13.25 @ 13.75, 200 bbls. family at \$15 @ 15.50, 400 bbls. short clear at \$12.75 @ 14.50. Western steam lard is very irregular in price, as to points of shipment, and ranges at from about \$7.15 @ 7.35. City lard has sold at \$6.87 1/2 for steam and at \$6.80 for kettle for about 300 tierces. Compound lard is quoted at \$5.37 1/2. In city meats there is a moderate trading in bellies at firm prices. Sales 35,000 pounds pickled bellies at 8 @ 8 1/2 c. for 12 pounds average, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c. for 14 pounds average, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c. for 10 pounds average. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 6c., and loose pickled hams at 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 c.

Exports for last week from Atlantic ports: 3,173 barrels pork, 10,718,822 pounds lard, 16,816,887 pounds meats. Corresponding week last year: 2,305 barrels pork, 10,749,050 pounds lard, 9,281,862 pounds meats.

BEEF.—There continues a good deal of firmness to prices, with moderately active distributions of supplies. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$21 @ 22. Barreled mess, \$10.50 @ 11; packet, \$12 @ 12.50; family, \$13 @ 13.50.

THE MOTHER OF FOOD.

The cow not only furnishes the beef steer and his sister, the abattoir heifer, as well as the veal calf, but she is a prolific furnisher of other valuable and profitable foods. She furnishes baby's milk, the cream for mother's delightful coffee, the cheese for papa's lunch and the feed for a large herd of swine and other domestic animals in every clime where the species exist. The dairy is one of our greatest sources of food. The cow is the nation's wet nurse and existence would be miserable without her.

Cows are born free, but not equal. Some yield more and better products than others. This is true of both their lacteal and meat outputs. If she is a very good, well-bred cow she will produce 7,425 pounds of milk or 392 pounds of butter in a year. If she is an ill-natured, poor grade cow she will fall short of 3,800 pounds of milk, or 168 pounds of butter yearly while in milk. The poorest cows will, of course, fall much short of the above. A fair cow will yield about 5,690 pounds of milk (758 gallons) or 280 pounds of butter annually. That means, at present retail prices for butter, over \$90, or for the milk at 5 cents per quart, \$38. The butter costs to make, but the buttermilk is an item and brings in money. As it takes about 150 pounds of butter cost to keep a cow up to a high yielding point, the one that produces 392 pounds of butter annually nets her owner 240 pounds of butter per year, in addition to her calf drop. One State alone produces nearly \$58,000,000 worth of dairy products, while several produce from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth annually. The ancestry of most of our food, on the maternal side, starts with the cow.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	20c.
Oil cake.....	6/3	5/	10c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	23M
Butter.....	25/	30/	24M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	20c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	20c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending May 27, 1905, with comparative tables of shipments:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week May 27, 1905.	Week May 28, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to May 27, 1905.
United Kingdom....	839	558	20,781
Continent.....	213	70	13,748
So. and Cen. Am....	645	327	14,490
West Indies.....	1,434	876	44,530
Br. No. Am. Col....	15	452	9,596
Other countries.....	27	22	622
Totals.....	3,173	2,305	112,767

	BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.		
	Week May 27, 1905.	Week May 28, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to May 27, 1905.
U. Kingdom.....	15,042,544	8,453,081	321,103,538
Continent.....	1,272,118	526,781	42,196,811
So. & Cen. Am....	108,875	52,875	3,272,222
West Indies.....	348,700	223,125	8,424,434
Br. No. Am. Col....		12,000	43,800
Other countries.....	44,650	14,000	2,122,278
Totals.....	16,816,887	9,281,862	377,163,583

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week May 27, 1905.	Week May 28, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to May 27, 1905.
U. Kingdom.....	3,674,666	4,600,404	159,693,494
Continent.....	5,763,306	4,884,741	180,168,803
So. & Cen. Am....	467,600	535,525	12,173,607
West Indies.....	760,780	709,400	21,590,745
Br. No. Am. Col....	5,280	280	418,530
Other countries.....	38,190	18,700	5,128,720
Totals.....	10,718,822	10,749,050	379,149,699

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,238	4,876,675	3,988,660
Boston.....	208	3,852,975	777,705
Portland, Me.....		580,450	105,000
Philadelphia.....		15,822	877,290
Baltimore.....	225	1,014,672	1,689,629
Montreal.....	8	6,335,568	573,688
Galveston.....		74,875	308,950
New Orleans.....	494	65,650	2,307,905
Totals.....	3,173	16,816,887	10,718,822

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904, to May 27, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to May 28, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	22,553,400	20,011,200	2,542,200
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	377,163,583	352,269,779	24,893,804
Lard, lbs.....	379,147,699	369,064,873	10,082,826

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil		Beef		Lard	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Lucania, Liverpool.....			60	422		130	170
1 Cevic, Liverpool.....		1729		344		60	343
Baltic, Liverpool.....			333	2109		193	392
Philadelphia, Southampton.....				1253			725
Minnetonka, London.....			418	505		25	50
Thespis, Manchester.....							292
Exeter City, Bristol.....		1200		100		50	
Numidian, Glasgow.....				308		94	
Furnessia, Glasgow.....				696		124	
Pretoria, Hamburg.....				85		385	15
Prinzess Alice, Bremen.....				50		225	
2 Potsdam, Rotterdam.....		1500		50		160	
British Princess, Antwerp.....		2250		100		25	50
Vaderland, Antwerp.....		2964		263		70	438
United States, Baltic.....				360		50	50
Florida, Baltic.....				10		40	50
La Gascogne, Havre.....							10
Cape Antibes, Havre.....		3468					50
La Bretagne.....		225					25
Slavonia, Mediterranean.....				25			840
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean.....				50			50
3 America, Mediterranean.....						5	150
Sicilian Prince, Mediterranean.....							125
Total.....		13336	811	6730		780	900
Last week.....		18407	6655	1381	89	811	621
Same time in 1904.....		14113	5099	7965	500	469	780
Last year: Tallow, 250 hds. 1.—175 hds. tallow. 2.—140 tes. tallow. 3.—255 tes. tallow.							

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—An improved tone to the market, which came about a few days since, through an increased export movement, as based upon the firmer situation of market conditions in the United Kingdom and in the Continental markets, has been held to the close of the week.

The selling of 600 hhds. city, in New York, at 4½c., through last week, making 200 hhds. more than had been done up to the close of our previous week's record, and of which 400 hhds. were for England, not only cleaned up the supplies here of that class of stock, but practically the offerings that would have been had up to about the middle of June.

Besides there had been latterly 3,500 packages placed at the West either in the way of consignment or from demand, principally for England, when the market closed with about ½c. advance asked.

The cattle receipts have been increasing latterly and their quality is improved.

The offerings of fat over the country have been steadily larger, but it is doubtful if they have, as yet, reached their normal season proportions even for this time of it. And corn fed cattle should be as abundant very soon, if not even now, as could be expected until the time for offerings of more of the grass fed stock.

It would appear as if home soapmakers' wants could easily take up in the near future the tallow supplies, in consideration of the fact that the recent movements have made quite a hole in any accumulations of them that had been made in the late prolonged lull in the home soapmakers' demands.

The manufactured goods business is fairly good over the country, and the absorption by the soapmakers of their accumulated stocks of the raw materials must be in that degree to soon call them into the market for freer supplies of tallow than they have been taking for some time.

Yet, just now, there is only moderately increased demand from the soapmakers for supplies of the tallow, although that it is somewhat easier to sell to them at firm prices than had been the case before through several weeks.

The country-made tallow arriving in New York is being taken up rather promptly if of prime quality, and the prices for which that were difficult to obtain in the previous week are now rather promptly bid.

On the late sales of city hhds. in New York the market is now nominally on the basis of 4½c., with some improbability that it would be sold at that; there is awaited the time for accumulations of it for sale. The city in tierces is quoted at 4¼c.

Edible is still offering in a very moderate way in New York, and is essentially of out-of-town made lots, for which 5½c. is quoted, and 200 tcs. sold at 5½c.

The country made tallow has sold to the amount of 325,000 pounds, for the week, at 4½@4¼c. for good to prime, while there are some kettle lots held to 5c. and even 5½c., and 200 tcs. sold at 5c.

The compound makers are not materially interested in the offerings of the tallow, although they had bought, latterly, a little supply at the West.

The strength of the foreign markets is due chiefly to the buying interest of the Continent upon the United Kingdom markets, and as it is influenced by the hardening tone of the market essentially everywhere in Europe for the soap oils, and the feeling there that the leading soap oils will assume a position of prices even more against the buying interests.

The London sale on Wednesday showed a further sharp advance in prices, one cable reports 6d.@1s. rise and another 6d. rise on mutton and 9d. rise on beef, with, respectively, 1,400 and 1,500 casks offered, and 1,000 and 900 casks sold.

OLEO STEARINE.—Fully 600,000 pounds were sold in New York last Saturday and Monday at a decline to 7½c., and 300,000 pounds were then sold at the West at 7½c., although Chicago more generally asks to 7½@8c. Since that time there has been very little buying interest, and the supplies are beginning to accumulate again, while the tone of the market favors a slack outlook with other quantities to be had in New York at 7½c. The make of the stearine is somewhat enlarged, since the supplies of fat have increased, while there continues the disposition to absorb the fat supplies as close as possible for the make of the stearine on account of the continued full prices for the oleo oil and the, by relation, even now of the satisfactory prices for the stearine against those for edible tallow.

But the hesitating demands, after the late large sales, for the stearine, by which the slack market for it at present exists, are due partly to the fact that the compound lard business is not at all an active one, and

that the compound makers prefer to work off, first their accumulations of the stearine, and, as well, having some hope that the stearine market may be more in their favor if the proportion recently used of fat supplies is to be carried along for some further time for the make of the stearine.

On Thursday 200,000 lbs. more sold in New York at 7½c., and the 300,000 lbs. sold in Chicago at 7½c., was, it is understood, replaced in New York at 7½c., where it was needed, and the freight was consequently saved.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The foreign markets use up the offerings close, and the tone of the market favors the selling interests. Quotations are 34@35c. per gallon.

GREASE.—More of a business has been done for export, and there is a little more of a stir to trading with the pressers and soapmakers. There continues offering of western lots at relative easier prices. Yellow quoted at 3½@3¾c.; bone at 3½@4c.; choice lots higher; house at 3½@3¾c.; choice white at 5c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at 4½@4¾c., and "B" white at 4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The supplies on sale are moderate, and a little urgent demand now and then is satisfied only at firm prices. Yellow at 4¾c. White at 4¾c.

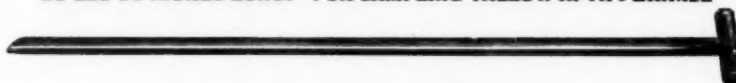
OLEO OIL.—The buying interest in Rotterdam is quieter since increasing quantities of cotton oil are being taken up, besides that the season is about at hand for dairy butter in England by which Rotterdam shipments of butterine will fall off. The supplies of the choice oleo oil on offer are, however, only moderate, and the prices for it are supported. Rotterdam quoted at 58@59 florins; New York at 10½c. for choice, 8c. for medium and 6½c. for low grade.

COCONUT OIL.—There is a disposition to hold the market firm, although that the buying interest responds slowly. Ceylon, spot, 6½c., and May to June shipments at 6½@6¾c.; Cochin, spot, 7@7¼c.; do., May to June shipments at 6¾@7c.

PALM OIL.—The light supplies are put

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out for sale with more reserve, with strong prices asked for them on account of the improved foreign markets. Red quoted at 5¼ @5½c.; Lags at 5½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is only a limited jobbing movement, with hardly a variation in prices in several weeks.

LARD OIL.—There are a freer number of jobbing orders, with a steady line of prices. Prime quoted at 56@59c.

CORN OIL.—The market is rather more in favor of sellers under increased demands. Quoted at \$3.65@3.75.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 17.)

Louis F. Swift and A. H. Veeder—are also directors or officers of Swift & Company, of Illinois.

John P. Squire & Company.—E. C. Swift is chairman of the Board of Directors, and F. P. Comstock, manager of Swift & Company, at Providence, R. I., is also a director. E. H. Barnes, at the time of his death in 1904, was a director in both John P. Squire & Company and Swift & Company, of Illinois.

Boston Packing and Provision Company.—This concern is owned by John P. Squire & Company. E. C. Swift was quoted in 1904 as saying "J. P. Squire & Co. have absorbed the Boston Packing and Provision Company."

North Packing and Provision Company.—E. C. Swift is president and D. M. Anthony, a director in the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company and in the Swift Livestock Transportation Company, is a director.

New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company.—E. C. Swift and E. F. Swift are directors in this company.

Sperry & Barnes Company.—E. H. Barnes, of this concern, was, at the time of his death, a director in Swift & Company, of Illinois.

In addition to these concerns, there are a number of smaller companies or firms which are apparently dominated by Swift interests.

The connection of Swift interests with several stock yards companies has already been indicated. In the case of the Union Stock Yards Company, of Omaha, and of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company only a very small

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amount of stock is held by Swift & Company, and Swift interests, as individuals, it is authoritatively stated, have no stock in these corporations. In the case of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Swift & Company, of Illinois, apparently have a larger interest, and probably control of that corporation is held by Swift & Company and Armour & Co. interests. Mr. Edward F. Swift is vice-president of the company. Mr. Louis F. Swift is president of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, and an unstated amount of the stock of this corporation is held by Swift & Company, of Illinois. The Illinois corporation also owns a certain amount of the capital stock of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, and Mr. Louis F. Swift is chairman of the Board of Directors. Swift & Company hold no stock in the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company (of East St. Louis, Ill.), or in the Sioux City Stock Yards Company or in the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, but the Swift interests were formerly represented in the directorate of the latter company by Mr. A. H. Veeder. Mr. Veeder resigned this position in February, 1905. Swift interests are well represented in the directorate of the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company, as shown in the appendix to this report.

An idea of the magnitude of the operations of Swift & Company may be obtained from the following table showing the gross business of the company in dollars for a series of years, and its total resources as given in the annual balance sheets:

Year.	Total sales over—	Total resources.
1898.....	\$150,000,000	\$29,773,362
1899.....	160,000,000	34,087,140
1900.....	170,000,000	36,720,621
1901.....	200,000,000	42,604,333
1902.....	200,000,000	50,012,861
1903.....	200,000,000	54,200,075
1904.....	200,000,000	64,657,006

The large number of local distributing agencies of Swift & Company may be noted. Mr. L. A. Carton, in the annual report of Swift & Company for 1903, said: "To dispose

of our product we control 341 separate branch houses at home and abroad. Of these we own 189 in this country, and own or control 60 in foreign countries."

The Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company has 5,473 cars, and the Swift Livestock Transportation Company 404 cars. The car mileage of the former company was reported to the State of Minnesota for the year ended June 30, 1903, as 179,074,777 miles; for the year ended June 30, 1904, it was 203,494,173 miles.

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Moderately Advanced Prices That Are Barely Supported—Small Reactions—Fairly Good Undertone Based Upon Statistical Positions and Apprehensions Concerning the Cotton Crop.

There has been a moderate advance in the prices of cotton oil at the New York market and even higher figures asked by the mills. Indeed, that the mills have had prices bid them for their crude oil that would justify even more money for the refined oil in New York, and that they have declined to sell in a material way. These, by relation, even stronger prices held by the mills have been shown more as prices have been bid to the Valley for some full lots of the crude oil, the basis for which would seem to imply that the refined oil market at the seaboard could stand another $\frac{1}{2}$ c. advance to equal them.

The relation of the prices of the crude at the Southeast mills with the refined at New York, seems to be on a more harmonious basis, particularly those prices which buyers are willing to pay for it, just now, rather than the comparison would stand against some asking prices for the crude at the indicated points.

The mills are looking confidently for higher prices, while they are indifferent as concerns selling, not only from the fact that their holdings of crude oil have become much reduced, but that they feel that the cotton crop prospects are not all what they should be at this time of the year, and that if there should be an assurance of a moderate or a late cotton crop this year, that the cotton oil market would be likely to exhibit some sensitive features, materially so before the new crop season for it.

But, aside from any apprehensions concerning the cotton crop, and as regarding the cottonseed oil market from its apparent statistical and other features, there is reason for considerable confidence concerning it, and that

although the current advanced prices for the oil may be premature and impelled in a degree by cotton crop news, yet that from the rate of the home consumption of the oil and the export takings of it, that if an advance in its prices is not just now of a permanent order, that it would likely be of a more pronounced order at some time in the period of the new crop season, and perhaps within three or four weeks of the current trading period. An advance in the prices of the cotton oil would be of an enhanced order, in all probability, if the cotton crop prospects keep for a little further time of their present poor order. There is now little question but that the cotton acreage has been reduced at least 10@12 per cent., while that it is undergoing hard weather conditions in the steady heavy rains in many sections, by which there are grassy fields and a generally poor outlook for the crop. Besides it must be admitted that the cotton growth everywhere is a late one, and that unless the June and July weather conditions for it are of a remarkably favorable order that there is little prospect of a more than moderate cotton crop. Unless cotton crop conditions soon improve the cotton oil market may be affected in a more marked degree.

There is some trade opinion that the hardening prices for the cotton oil have set in at too early a period and that reactions are bound to follow, yet it is clear that so long as there is no reselling of the contracts held by exporters that the market here could easily be sustained. And that it may soon advance unless the cotton crop news changes to more favorable prospects for it would be apparent.

That the foreigners, many of whom have contracts for June and July deliveries that show profits all the way up to and more than 6@7c. per gallon, and as they were negotiated some weeks since, in the then low

trading priced period, show no disposition, as yet, at least, to sell, would seem to imply that the foreign markets need the oil for consumption, and that they, as well, feel that if they now let their contracts go that they would have to pay more money for the oil before the season is wound up.

The confident temper for, and the apprehensions concerning the soap materials in Europe, are being emphasized by the anxiety to get tallow there, for which there was an advance this week of 9d. 1s., and although that linseed oil weakened a little early in the week from its before full prices, that it is now coming around again to firmness. Besides, there is a belief in Europe that all of the soap oils there, by their narrower supplies this season than ordinarily, will be, as to their prices, substantially in favor of the selling interests, through the remainder of the season, by which Europe would need to look for freer supplies than usual of cottonseed oil and tallow from this country.

It has been noted that within the last two weeks a fair quantity of tallow has been taken in New York and Chicago by the shippers and that while they are less urgent buyers of the cotton oil here at its late advanced prices, yet that they are taking all of it due them on contracts.

It must not be inferred that all of the export demand has been checked by the recent improved prices for the oil. On the contrary, the sources that have for some time been taking the edible grades keep up interest in them, while there is a little further, but diminished, export interest for the soap grades.

The compound makers have not been materially interested in the market; they hardly offer more money than they were willing to pay in the previous week, although that about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more is asked for it than then.

The fact that there has been less urgent demand from the shippers tended more to re-

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTAIL," NEW YORK

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



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27 Beaver Street, New York City

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AWARDED
BUFFALO, 1891
CHARLESTON, 1892



Two factors make our service and products eminently satisfactory:

1st. An experience of twenty-five years in handling one of the largest cotton-seed oil businesses in the world.

2d. A conscientious and unremitting effort to insure to our customers, in their dealings with us, the greatest possible measure of satisfaction.

We place at your disposal anything and everything obtainable in the way of high-grade products, fair prices and prompt shipments.

In twenty-one different cities throughout the world we constantly keep on hand large stocks of the following brands:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil

"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes

Kentucky Refining Company

Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

laxation of the firmness on the early months' deliveries, and which before for a few days had sprung to a stronger basis than that for the later months. Besides that more or less of the oil will come out on the June contracts and that with the subsidence of the export demand that it will not be as promptly taken care of as it looked probable last week it would be.

New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week (Saturday's trading) the market ruled somewhat stronger, with prime yellow, May delivery, at $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c., June $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c., July at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c., August at 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c., September at $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ 31 c., October at $30\frac{3}{4}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Monday the market opened $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher on May and June, and firm and unchanged on the later months, but the demands for May had been well satisfied, and it closed $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower, while June was down $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and the later months were slack and unchanged. There were sales of 500 barrels prime yellow, May, at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 barrels, June, at $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 1,650 barrels, July, at $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 barrels, August, at $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. Prices on the first and second "call" were, respectively, as follows: May at $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; June at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c. and $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July at $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ 30 c., and $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c.; August at 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ 31 c., and $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ 31 c.; October at $30\frac{3}{4}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c., and $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Tuesday a holiday.

On Wednesday the market was slack and easier; sales 1,500 barrels prime yellow, June, at $29\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 barrels do. at 29 c.; 100 barrels, August, at $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,000 barrels, September, at $30\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 200 barrels do. at $30\frac{3}{4}$ c. Prices on the "calls": June at $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 29 @ $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c., and $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; August, at 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, at $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ 31 c., and $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c., and $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ 31 c.

On Thursday the market was slightly irregular; sales 300 bbls prime yellow, June, $29\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 600 bbls do., September, $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls, October, 31 c.; 700 bbls, July, $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prices on the "calls": June, 29 @ $29\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 29 @ $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c. and $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; August, 30 @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September, $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October, $30\frac{3}{4}$ @ 31 c. and $30\frac{3}{4}$ @ $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.

At the Mills.

There has been a little disposition to pay the stronger prices held by the mills, where small lots of the crude were needed. But the larger buyers have been unwilling to meet prices such as are held by the mills who hold any considerable lines of the crude, since they are relatively above those prevailing at the seaboard for the refined. But the general holdings of the crude by the mills are now very moderate, while they have confidence in the future market prices for them, particularly under the present unfavorable prospects for the cotton crop. There have been 10 tanks crude sold at the southeast mills at $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. is further bid for it for June delivery, while in the Valley 23c. has been offered for some round lots.

Foreign Markets Demands.

Liberal consignments are being steadily made to the Rotterdam market, where more of it is being used this season than usual, as the supply and prices of oleo oil are against

the manufacturing interests. There is further demand from Rotterdam, and there is a little inquiry from Marseilles and some other of the Continental sources, the latter more particularly for the edible oils, although that the needs of the soapmakers are steadily larger than usual, because of the supply and market conditions for the other soap oils of Europe. There have been sales of 6,000 barrels cottonseed oil, this week, at $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c. for near deliveries of prime yellow and at 31 @ 33 c. for the edible grades.

Compound Makers' Demand.

We cannot learn that the compound makers have shown material buying interest for the week, as the market prices have been put further against them, while that the compound lard trading is only moderately active. The bleaching grade, in tanks, in New York is nominally $26\frac{1}{2}$ @ 27 c., and in Chicago it has 26c. bid, while to $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked. There is a rumored sale at the West at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Associated Fat Markets.

The lard market does not get materially away from late prices, and it is probable that, for awhile, it will show only small changes in prices. The detained hog supplies would seemingly have first to be marketed before efforts would be made to strengthen the products markets. It would be doubted that meanwhile more than small concessions could take place in prices, and for the reason that the cash property is likely to be protected, particularly as large consignments have been made of it to Europe, and it is well known that the consumption in Europe and in this country is of a satisfactory order, and that the materially larger packing this season than that of the previous year is not especially burdensomely accumulating.

It rather looks as if after a short time, or that as soon as the delayed hog supplies are in packers' hands that efforts on the part of the packers for better hog products prices, that have had rather unsuccessful results several times this season, would be again made, and that they would be favored by general statistical situations and the rate of the consumption. Already some fats are arranging themselves for higher prices, notably tallow and cottonseed oil and partly because of the increased needs of the European markets, which are shorter than usual in supplies of some of the other soap materials and are filling in with cottonseed oil and tallow. There was an advance in the prices of the tallow in England, for the week, of 9d.@1s. Indeed, on Thursday the undertone of the lard market was becoming stronger.

The, just at present, poor cotton crop news is having some effect upon the cotton oil market, but more in the way of apprehensions. Nevertheless, the statistical position of the cotton oil under the actual and prospective foreign markets needs of it, is inviting more attention. It does not follow that the late advance in the prices of the cotton oil will be maintained, but only that the trade belief now is that the statistical position of the oil is likely to warrant better prices for it before the season closes, and that there could be somewhat excited market conditions for it before a new crop season, in the event of cotton crop conditions continuing of an unsatisfactory order.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 1, 1905, for the same period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.		For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Port.	Bbls.		
Aalesund, Norway.....	50		
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	100		
Acajutla, Salvador.....	25		
Adelaide, Australia.....	292		
Alexandria, Egypt.....	78	3,727	
Algiers, Algeria.....	4	4,706	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	25	146	
Ancona, Italy.....	775		
Antigua, West Indies.....	76		
Antwerp, Belgium.....	3,001		
Auckland, New Zealand.....	86		
Azua, West Indies.....	6		
Barbados, West Indies.....	984		
Bathurst, Africa.....	9		
Belfast, Ireland.....	50		
Belize, Br. Honduras.....	4		
Bergen, Norway.....	25	428	
Bone, Algeria.....	459		
Bordeaux, France.....	45	4,510	
Braila, Roumania.....	25		
Bremen, Germany.....	106		
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	509		
Bristol, England.....	10		
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	48	2,403	
Calbarion, Cuba.....	10		
Cairo, Egypt.....	90		
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	585		
Cardenas, Cuba.....	5		
Cardiff, Wales.....	10		
Cartagena, Colombia.....	4		
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	45	307	
Christiansand, Norway.....	1,416		
Christiansand, Norway.....	85		
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	121	168	
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	20		
Colon, Panama.....	463		
Conakry, Africa.....	45		
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	100	3,035	
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	7	177	
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	30		
Dantzig, Germany.....	250	4,250	
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	21		
Demerara, British Guiana.....	1,035		
Drontheim, Norway.....	50		
Dublin, Ireland.....	76		
Dundee, Scotland.....	25		
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	41		
Dunkirk, France.....	200		
East London, Cape Colony.....	125		
Flume, Austria.....	2,000		
Fort de France, West Indies.....	1,870		
Freemantle, Australia.....	58		
Galatz, Roumania.....	50	2,181	
Genoa, Italy.....	600	29,531	
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	269		
Gibraltar, Spain.....	50	855	
Glasgow, Scotland.....	6,490		
Göteborg, Sweden.....	100	2,861	
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	1,540		
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	45		
Hamburg, Germany.....	3,036		
Havana, Cuba.....	57	1,661	
Havre, France.....	380	24,945	
Hong Kong, China.....	108		
Hull, England.....	325		
Jamaica, West Indies.....	113		
Kingston, Jamaica.....	55	2,519	
Königsberg, Germany.....	1,500		
Kotou, Africa.....	10		
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	558		
La Libertad, Salvador.....	9		
Leghorn, Italy.....	12,911		
Leith, Scotland.....	50		
Liverpool, England.....	150	7,136	
London, England.....	2,414		
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	9		
Macoris, Santo Domingo.....	1,749		
Malmo, Norway.....	215		
Malta, Island of.....	1,108		
Manchester, England.....	660		
Manoas, Brazil.....	20		
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	8		
Marseilles, France.....	86,291		
Martinique, West Indies.....	1,947		
Massowah, Eritrea.....	139		
Matanzas, West Indies.....	58		
Mauritius, Island.....	8		
Melbourne, Australia.....	9	384	
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	58		

Montevideo, Uruguay.....	45	4,348
Naples, Italy.....	160	4,507
Newcastle, England.....	45	
Oran, Algeria.....	4,105	
Panama, Panama.....	107	
Para, Brazil.....	47	
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	19	
Phillippeville, Algeria.....	503	
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	225	
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	94	
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	5	56
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	46	
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	170	
Porto Cabello, Venezuela.....	7	
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	105	
Port Said, Egypt.....	707	
Progreso, Mexico.....	108	
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	517	
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	4	
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	278	7,295
Rotterdam, Holland.....	125	8,371
St. Croix, West Indies.....	19	
St. Johns, N. B., Can.....	24	
St. Johns, West Indies.....	138	
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	995	
St. Martins, West Indies.....	244	
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	37	
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	90	
San Domingo City, San Domingo.....	195	447
Santiago, Cuba.....	102	
Santos, Brazil.....	1,418	
Shanghai, China.....	19	
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	10	
Singapore, India.....	148	
Southampton, England.....	1,000	
Stavanger, Norway.....	605	
Stettin, Germany.....	450	6,325
Stockholm, Sweden.....	690	
Sydney, Australia.....	792	
Tampico, Mexico.....	8	
Tangier, Morocco.....	700	
Trieste, Austria.....	250	28,956
Trinidad, Island.....	885	
Tunis, Algeria.....	116	
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	1,908	
Valparaiso, Chili.....	1,056	
Varna, Bulgaria.....	75	
Velle, Denmark.....	200	
Venice, Italy.....	35,567	
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	132	
Wellington, New Zealand.....	70	
Yokohama, Japan.....	19	
Totals.....	3,703	347,604

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	1,100	11,860
Belfast, Ireland.....	725	
Bremen, Germany.....	3,263	
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	2,780	
Cuba.....	103	
Genoa, Italy.....	100	2,491
Glasgow, Scotland.....	4,618	
Hamburg, Germany.....	21,037	
Havana, Cuba.....	1,377	
Havre, France.....	2,145	
Hull, England.....	600	
Liverpool, England.....	150	7,136
London, England.....	8,780	
Manchester, England.....	100	650
Marseilles, France.....	28,050	
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	65	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	10,096	113,946
Stettin, Germany.....	50	
Trieste, Austria.....	24,137	
Venice, Italy.....	2,810	
Totals.....	11,900	244,342

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	7,480	
Hamburg, Germany.....	3,496	
Liverpool, England.....	1,980	
Marseilles, France.....	5,956	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	71,809	
Tampico, Mexico.....	3,293	
Trieste, Austria.....	11,053	
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	10,246	
Totals.....	115,373	

From Savannah.

Hamburg, Germany.....	2,925	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	4,225	22,295
Stettin, Germany.....	860	

Trieste, Austria.....	200	
Totals.....	4,225	26,320

***From Newport News.**

Hamburg, Germany.....	11,269	
Liverpool, England.....	1,400	
London, England.....	145	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	8,515	
Totals.....	21,329	

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	1,650	
Belfast, Ireland.....	100	
Bremen, Germany.....	540	
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	290	
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	805	
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,735	
Havre, France.....	200	
Leith, Scotland.....	50	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	4,338	
Stettin, Germany.....	530	
Totals.....	10,208	

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	104	
Coin Island.....	1	
Glasgow, Scotland.....	100	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	9,145	
Totals.....	9,350	

From All Other Ports.

Liverpool, England.....	21	
Newfoundland, Canada.....	1	
Quebec.....	3,849	
Totals.....	3,870	

Recapitulation.

From New York.....	3,703	347,604
From New Orleans.....	11,900	244,342
From Galveston.....	7,480	115,373
From Savannah.....	4,225	26,320
From Newport News.....	21,329	
From Baltimore.....	10,208	
From Philadelphia.....	9,350	
From all other ports.....	3,870	
Grand totals, all ports.....	19,927	778,306

*The export figures from Newport News, given above, while less than those given in another publication, are complete and exact, having been supplied by the U. S. Customs official at that port.

CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 2.—Cottonseed oil market has a fair inquiry for off grade, at 37¼ marks for off summer yellow, 38½ do. for prime summer yellow, which later is neglected; 40 do. for butter oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 2.—Cottonseed oil market is barely steady. Demand is poor. Quote prime summer yellow at 46½ francs for prompt; winter oil at 48½ francs for prompt.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, June 2.—Cottonseed oil market is depressed; prime summer yellow at 46 francs for prompt. Winter oil neglected and nominal at 48 francs.

Rotterdam.

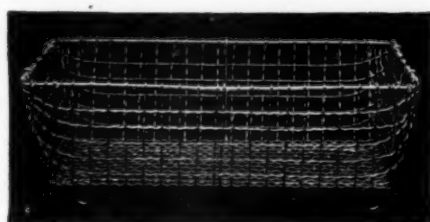
(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 2.—Cottonseed oil market is slack; sales are unimportant. Sales of butter oil at 25½ florins. Prime summer yellow quoted at 23½ florins, and off summer yellow at 22½ florins.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 2.—Cottonseed oil market is firm; demand quick. Quotations for off oil, 18s. ¼d., and for prime summer yellow resales offered at 18s. ¼d. Buyers are shy.

**WIRE BASKETS FOR OIL MILLS**

More Cleanly, Economical and Stronger than Boxes

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27 Barclay St., New York.

"We are using your wire baskets and find them very satisfactory, convenient and serviceable in our mill. Would not be without them for several times their cost."

BAINBRIDGE OIL COMPANY, BAINBRIDGE, GA.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, June 1.—Cottonseed oil firm; prime crude, 23c.; prime meal, \$21.50@22; hulls, \$3.75@4, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 1.—Crude oil is firm; 22c. for Texas; 23c. for Valley; little offering; stocks nominal; refined higher and in better demand. Cake strong at \$25.60@27 long ton ship's side, New Orleans; meal less active at \$26.50. Some sales new crop cake at \$26 long ton ship's side, New Orleans, for October and November shipment. Hulls weak.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 1.—There has been an absence of export orders during the past week, and as a result a halt in the advance has taken place. The advance two weeks ago was brought about by heavy buying of prompt oil for European account, but evidently the foreigners found that the pace set here was too rapid for them. Prices to-day are about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. above what they were last week, but the market remains very strong indeed notwithstanding the absence of export orders.

Bulls claim that Europe will have to buy considerable more oil before the season is over, and that we will then be able to dictate prices. In the meantime the domestic demand is fair and the consumption in this country keeps on absorbing the prompt oil.

Crude oil markets have been very quiet. There has been a good demand around $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. in the Southeast for prompt and 23c. in the Valley for June and July deliveries. Very little crude oil is left, however, and most of it would hardly grade prime.

We look for a steady market for some time to come. Consumers have to get used to the higher prices before a further advance can take place, and still the bulls claim that the trend of the market is upwards, and that prices will ultimately rule higher.

The Government cotton crop report is expected to-morrow, and same will no doubt have quite an effect on the market. The excitement in the cotton markets during the past few days give a good indication of how anxious the cotton traders are to get this report, and the same is the case amongst the cotton oil dealers.

Produce Exchange prices at 1 o'clock to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 29c. bid and $29\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; July, $29\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and $29\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; August, 30c. bid and $30\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; September, $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid and $30\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked; October, $30\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid and 31c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 30c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 30c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, $22\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE AFFAIRS.

From President Hebert's annual address: The financial exhibit of the corporation for the year ending April 30, 1905, as per the treasurer's report, is as follows:

Total gross receipts.....\$314,580.91
Total expenditures.....289,983.56

Net surplus\$24,597.35

Referring to the recent movement to divorce the realty and commercial interests of the Exchange, I desire to call attention to the probable results that would, substantially, follow such a separation:

First.—The Realty Company, in addition to the present municipal tax, would be called upon to pay upon its capital and earnings an annual corporation tax, assessed by the State, of at least \$7,500. The present Exchange corporation is not liable for any State tax.

Second.—The net annual income now apportioned one-half to the gratuity fund and one-half for the purchase and cancellation of memberships would cease.

Third.—The Exchange would necessarily become a tenant of the Realty Company and be charged a rental commensurate with the space occupied.

Fourth.—It would be necessary to increase the annual dues to an amount necessary to cover the sum charged the Exchange for rent and loss of the income now received from "building," to the extent of making up the deficit of "Exchange expenses and income."

The decline in value of memberships, no matter from what cause, should command more than passing attention. I recognize that there exists among our members radical views regarding this matter, and that it is a difficult problem to solve.

I therefore, with some hesitancy, state that an assessment of 22 1-5c. per capita would hold the value of certificates at \$500 down to a membership of 2,000, or if the Exchange relieved the members of this assessment, it would cost, after exhausting the surplus set aside for the purchase of ceased or otherwise terminated memberships, about \$225,000, or if the annual dues were raised to the limit of the By-law—\$30—and the entire surplus from the revenue of the Exchange, instead of half, was used in the retirement, it would materially reduce the amount needed to carry forward the project.

The annual election for officers and managers of the Exchange will be held on Monday, June 5.

Exchange memberships nominally about \$200.

J. M. Rehm was proposed for membership. Visitors: E. F. Delmye, London; Mason Peters, Kansas City; George Robinson, St. Louis; James Bradley, E. L. Glaser, Chicago.

The new New York cotton oil trading rules went into effect May 29th.

Do you want a job? Watch page 48.

FIRE HAZARDS IN FERTILIZER PLANTS.

It is necessary to do considerable printing on fertilizer bags for the finished product, therefore, special presses are installed, and the usual printing hazards obtain; also, benzine may be used for cleaning type. This operation is carried on generally in some part of the main fertilizer building, and one hand suffices to turn out all the work necessary. Jute bags in storage would seem harmless enough, yet mysterious fires have occurred in them that are difficult of explanation. It might have been that imperfectly washed nitric bags were used over again, and stored in the bag room, or some of the bags might have been greasy, or spontaneous ignition may have been caused by the heating of the ink on the printed bags stored in piles. At all events, it is desirable that the printing and storage of bags be done in a separate building.

DUTY ON BROWN HOG GREASE.

Brown grease obtained from hogs was assessed for duty as "brown wool grease" at one-half cent per pound under paragraph 279 of the present tariff. The importers claimed it to be free of duty as "grease commonly used in soap making," etc., under paragraph 568. It was held that the evidence was insufficient to justify the claim of the importer, and also that the classification was erroneous. An analysis of the merchandise indicated that it was dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under section 6 as a "manufactured article unenumerated," but as this claim was not made the assessment of duty at one-half cent per pound was allowed to stand.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products
and Fertilizing Materials

ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company
AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in **ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.**; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice **MACHINERY** and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; **MILL SUPPLIES** and **TOOLS**; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

Southern Office and Works:
Norfolk, Va.

COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake, Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.30 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 30 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Railroad agents are predicting that there will be larger cattle receipts during the next six months than for the same time last year. The hide market continues quiet with prices unchanged on most varieties, but the general tone of the situation still rather easy. Outside of Texas steers and bull hides the prices on other kinds of hides are very close together with native steers and cows only about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. apart and butt brands and Colorados selling in between this range. The market on May native steers is quotable at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small choice lots, but large lots will not bring this figure at present and it is doubtful if over $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. could be secured for sizable quantities. Native steers of April salting and including late March and early May have been sold recently at 13c. One leading packer has made a sale of 3 cars of light average native steers at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Texas steers are unchanged with a sale of 4 cars of May heavy Texas at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. Light and extreme Texas continue steady at $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. respectively. With most buyers not disposed to pay over $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. for May native steers, they are consequently not inclined to give over 13c. for butt brands and Colorados and a large packer has sold two cars of April and May Colorados at 13c. Recent sales of branded cows at $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. were from Ft. Worth and other desirable points and the market on branded cows at Northwestern points is not quotable over $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native cows continue firm owing to the fact that the season is about over on these and all of the packers have only a few on hand to offer. Both heavy and light native cows are quotable at $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. with no further sales noted. Native bulls are held at $10\frac{1}{4}$ with 10c. bid.

Later.—Packer hides close dull with less inquiry. The largest tanners are well supplied and the smaller concerns are holding off and not inclined to operate.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is dull and the situation if anything is a trifle easier as country hides are feeling the effect of the dullness in the packer market. It is reported that a large sole leather tanner is openly bearish on the general hide situation and this may weaken country hides as this tanner's prospective operations were a sus-

taining influence to the market. Late receipt buffs continue quotable at 11 @ 10 c. and heavy cows at the same prices with no sales of consequence reported to-day in either variety. Extremes are strong at 11 @ 10 c. with some choice lots not obtainable under $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy steers are nominal and dull at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected for ordinary lots. Good lots of bulls have been well cleaned up at $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The market generally continues dull with an easy tendency with the maintaining of prices in Europe the only sustaining feature of the market. It is not anticipated, however, that as long as values continue high abroad that any material change can occur here. Chicago city skins are nominally held at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. with no sales and most lots of outside cities do not bring over $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. and ordinary countries are unchanged at $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. Regular lots of kips bring 11c. with dealers talking 12c. for strictly veals. Deacons are unchanged at $97\frac{1}{2}$ @ $77\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Nelson Morris & Co. has sold a car of St. Joseph and Kansas City packer full wool sheep pelts at \$1.90 and Chicago packer spring lambs have been sold at 90c. Packer shearlings are held at $72\frac{1}{2}$ c., but no sales have as yet been reported at over 70c. Extra heavy packer wool pelts continue to be held at \$2.19@2.25. Country skins continue strong with shearlings quoted at 35@50c. and some lots held at 55c.

TALLOW, ETC.—The only sales of account have been 2 cars of country white grease at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. and 500 or more tierces of yellow grease at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. for export. The tallow market continues quiet but steady at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. for edible, $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for packer prime, $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city renderers, $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice country, $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1 country and 4 @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for B country. Oleo stearine is being offered at 8c., but buyers' views are considerably under this price.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market to-day dropped another $\frac{1}{4}$ c., making a full decline of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from the top. Sales included 700 Bogotas at $21\frac{1}{4}$ c. for mountains, 1,000 Central Americans, etc., at $20\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Colombians, 500 Vera Cruz at $20\frac{1}{4}$ c. and other small lots.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—One packer has sold 3 cars of May butt brands and Colorados at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. It develops that another packer made a sale last Friday that has just come to light of 3 cars of May native steers at 13c. for cut and $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. for stuck throats. It is doubtful, however, if these prices could now be secured.

New York Country Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—Market quotations have not advanced as usual, with the short-haired season fairly on, and in view of a lower packer market considerable lower values may be looked for, especially as buyers are not interested, except at lower prices. Any break in the market would not affect the country butchers, as they are closely sold up. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 8 @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 native bulls, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ 8 c.; No. 2 native bulls, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS, TRIMMED.—The calfskin demand is nominal, and no sales are reported except at lower quotations. Large buyers are purchasing only at reduced values for exceptionally good lots. Quotations: 5 to 7 lbs., 95 @ 115 ; 7 to 9 lbs., 115 @ 120 ; 9 to 12 lbs., 140 @ 150 ; kips, 12 lbs. up, 160 @ 175 ; deacons, 70 @ 80 c. 15c. less per piece on No. 2 and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS, UNTRIMMED.—Quotations: No. 1, 7 to 15 lbs., 12 @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9 @ 10 c.; No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. less per lb.

Paris Auction Sales.

The following varieties advanced: Extra heavy steers, 0.81 per cent; heavy steers, 1.65 per cent; heavy cows, 0.26 per cent; light cows, 0.37 per cent; bulls, 1.59 per cent; extremes, 1.49 per cent, and veal kip, 2.61 per cent. Calfskins were unchanged and medium steers declined, 0.22 per cent.

Leather Conditions.

Trade continues generally quiet with heavy oak and union sole leather rather weak. Good tannages of heavy union backs have been sold on the basis of 33c. for firsts. There is also an easier disposition on heavy belting butts and heavy scoured oak backs are in large accumulation here and will not bring over 36c., if that. New York tannages of Texas oak C bends have been sold in small quantities at 33c. and it is reported that larger lots only brought 32c.; New York Texas oak sides of best tannages are offered at 28c. for X, 27c. for A's, $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. for B's, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ c. for C's.

BAD BRANDING OF CATTLE.

The French Chamber of Commerce at Montevideo, Uruguay, reports that numerous complaints from dealers have been received against the prevailing mode of branding cattle along the Rio de la Plata, whereby hides and leather are injured. In a communication to the Uruguayan government, the chamber estimates the annual loss incurred by this injurious practice at from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. The government has appointed a commission to study the subject and to propose measures to bring about a reform.

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati
214 Produce Exchange, - New York
Exporters of Pork Products
Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and Tallow
Renderer | Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of **HIDES**
and **SKINS** would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

HIDES UP!

after being salted with **RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT** will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in **RETSOF**; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that **RETSOF** spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with **RETSOF** and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with **RETSOF** had increased in weight 24 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give **RETSOF** a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



H. J. Patten has returned from Spain and is bullish. No wonder!

Remember, the smoke inspector has gone forth in warpaint, looking for scalps.

Grain is now quoted per elevator, the bushel being totally inadequate these strenuous days.

If Mr. Dalrymple will try a trip down Bubbly Creek he can exclaim, "Sweet Edinboro', I smell thee noo!"

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 27, averaged 7.08 cents per pound.

Said the philosopher of Halsted street: "They say a camel can go eight days without drinking; but who in blazes wants to be a camel?"

Mr. Dalrymple is "bumping the bumps" over Chicago's surface lines, and by the time he's through he'll find the seat of his pants well calloused.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co., the packing-house equipment experts, have made several good contracts lately for general and special packing-house machinery.

Memorial Day was observed in all walks in life in the city. The "boys of the old brigade" are gradually but surely passing away, the ranks being noticeably thinner year after year.

"I have a feeling that the devil is present in this meeting to-day," said the sky pilot. "Well," spoke up the senior deacon in the amen corner, "don't let him put any money in the contribution box."—Detroit Tribune. Seems like poor old John D. has got a running mate at last.

Now that the jurists in the beef investigation have disbanded, is it not about time for the wanderers to return and get acquainted with their families? Those who have been

in Canada can be picked out—they'll say "pickled" for "tanked"; and those who have been in England will say "knocked up" for "tired."

T. W. Tomlinson, who has been with the Chicago Junction Railway for a number of years, and is considered one of the best authorities on railroad rate making, has gone to Denver as secretary and manager of the American Stock Growers Association. Mr. Tomlinson carried with him the best wishes of his large number of friends.

The Hamler Boiler & Tank Co. have one of the best and most economical, and also odorless, rendering systems extant. It is being rapidly adopted by the packing trade. It is only a question of time when all these systems will have to be on an odorless basis. This concern also has an incomparable garbage reduction system, in which several cities have taken great interest and have its adoption under consideration.

General Chaffee is said to have perpetrated the following: Mr. Cassidy, who had never been on the deck of a horse in his life, joined a cavalry regiment, and before he had learned to ride but little was ordered out with his regiment on parade. Cassidy's horse got kind of restless and the officer noticed that Cassidy evidenced a sincere desire to dismount, and severely told him not to do so without orders. Hardly had the officer spoken when Cassidy hit the ground on his neck. The officer wrathfully asked Cassidy why he dismounted without orders. "I had orders, sir," said Cassidy. "From headquarters?" inquired the officer. "No, sor," said Cassidy, "from hindquarters."

Dayton G. Gray, former assistant superintendent of the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, died May 24 at his residence, 39th street and Langley avenue, of congestion of the brain. The remains, in charge of Oakwoods Council, Royal Arcanum, were taken to Belvidere, Ill., his old home, for interment. The funeral was well attended by his old friends and many handsome floral designs were sent by the Royal Arcanum, the Live Stock Exchange and other friends of the deceased. Mr. Gray was one of the most manly men that ever lived, and it is safe to say he did not have an enemy in the wide world. Mr. James H. Ashby, whose assistant Dayton was, characterized him as "one of the best hearted men I ever met,"

and J. J. Farrelly, the well-known commission man, expressed the sentiments of all who knew Mr. Gray when he said: "A finer man was never connected with the Yards." Hundreds of people can thank "Date" for their start in life and for assistance when in need. He was never known to refuse a request, no matter how much trouble it caused him. That feature never seemed to enter into any case with him. Too much praise cannot be given Oakwoods Council, Royal Arcanum, for doing everything possible for the deceased during his illness and for his widow and daughter. Mr. Charles A. Bond, the popular insurance man, was the active representative of the council, and deserves the highest praise from his fellows and the gratitude of the bereaved family.

BUTCHERS' AND ICE TOOLS.

C. A. Hiles & Co., Fourteenth and Western avenue, Chicago, manufacture all kinds of saws and edge tools, and have an enviable reputation for first-class material and workmanship and give especial attention to prompt delivery. They make butcher saws of every description, scribes, band saws for meats, etc., circular saws for bones, etc., knives for hashers, choppers, slicers, etc., standard or to pattern. Ice tools of all kinds, elevators and conveyors, planers, etc., are in their line; in fact, everything necessary to an icehouse. Repair work of every description is given best and most prompt attention. The members of the company and representatives are all experienced mechanics and first-class tool men.

The Hiles ice breaker is made to fit an ordinary wooden pail. The ice is placed thereon, covered with a cloth and broken with a maul. The pieces thus broken are three-fourths of an inch and smaller, as they fall through the breaker, which, by the way, is made of the best gray iron and well galvanized. These breakers are invaluable to housekeepers, confectioners, and others who have to break up ice.

PROFITS IN BY-PRODUCTS.

Big profits for small packers in by-products. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

508 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

Brokers

In Cottonseed Products and Fertilizer Materials

HENRY DUMMERT

218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

841 RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING Crude or Refined Cotton Seed Oil

Our Connections Include Best Oil Mills in
TEXAS—LOUISIANA—MISSISSIPPI

GOVERNMENT LIVESTOCK FIGURES.

The receipts of live stock at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, during the month of April, according to government reports, aggregated 2,618,121 head, a slight gain over corresponding movements of either 1904 or 1903. Cattle were received to the amount of 535,654 head, calves 60,365 head, hogs 1,208,402 head, sheep 781,633 head. As compared with a similar movement in 1904, losses were sustained in the receipts of cattle and hogs, while gains were made in the arrivals of calves, sheep, horses and mules. For the first four months of the current year the arrivals of all kinds of live stock at these markets totaled 11,429,655 head, in contrast with 11,414,385 head for a like period in 1904, and 10,065,769 head in 1903. Of the 1905 movement, hogs numbered 5,937,948 head, amounting to over one-half of the entire movement of all animals. Total cattle arrivals for this period, which were 2,256,797 head, showed a decided decrease if compared with like receipts in either 1904 or 1903.

According to the present year's figures, Chicago leads with reference to the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep. The cars required to handle the total live stock arrivals at these five markets during the first four months of the current year numbered 203,700, while in 1904, 213,232 cars were employed, and in 1903, 197,264 cars.

At Chicago receipts of live stock during April amounted to 1,205,967 head, being a very slight gain over like movements in 1903 or 1904. The different animals were received in the following numbers: Cattle, 236,664 head; calves, 54,097 head; hogs, 559,638 head; sheep, 341,653 head, and horses, 13,915 head. Total live-stock shipments for the month from this city were 414,272 head, in contrast with 360,631 head in 1904, and 228,668 head in 1903. The number of animals required for city use and consumption in April, 1905, totaled 791,695 head. During the first four months of the present year receipts of live

stock at Chicago totaled 5,486,314 head, while a similar movement in 1904 amounted to 5,552,306 head, and in 1903 to 4,986,089 head. Shipments for the same periods were 1,707,982 head in 1905, 1,571,837 head in 1904, and 999,504 head in 1903.

The shipments of packing-house products from Chicago during the month of April amounted to 175,057,414 pounds, in contrast with 189,011,485 pounds for a like month in 1904, and 163,251,384 pounds in 1903. For the four-month period similar shipments during the current year totaled 783,338,152 pounds, of which 9,937,400 pounds were beef, 44,252,400 pounds canned meats, 212,484,220 pounds cured meats, 343,556,324 pounds dressed beef, 10,028,100 pounds dressed hogs, 49,844,029 pounds hides, 104,606,079 pounds lard, and 8,629,600 pounds pork. The total shipments of packing-house products during the first four months of 1904 amounted to 861,960,522 pounds, while a similar movement in 1903 totaled 735,829,943 pounds.

Kansas City live-stock receipts during the month of April totaled 394,117, an amount approximately 12,000 head greater than that for a similar movement in 1904, but about 63,000 head less than that for 1903. Total live-stock shipments for the month were 81,480 head in 1905, 68,818 head in 1904, and 91,870 head in 1903. For the four-month period, live-stock arrivals at Kansas City aggregated 1,783,971 head, in contrast with 1,679,445 head for a like period in 1904, and 1,589,524 head in 1903, while shipments for the current year, which amounted to 318,242 head, were somewhat smaller than similar movements in 1904, but larger than those for 1903.

At Omaha, during April, arrivals of live animals totaled 395,099 head, as against 446,108 head for a like month in 1904, and 375,985 head in 1903. Shipments during the fourth month of the present year, which amounted to 115,974 head, were approximately twice the size of similar movements in 1904 or 1903, due almost exclusively to a greatly increased outbound movement of sheep. During the first four months of 1905 the inbound movement of live stock at Omaha totaled 1,621,966 head, being somewhat below a similar movement in 1904, but about 100,000 head larger than that for 1903.

At St. Louis inbound movements of live stock during April totaled 310,558 head in 1905, 300,469 head in 1904, and 259,353 head in 1903. The improved condition of the present year's receipts, as compared with those of April, 1904, was caused by heavy arrivals in all four of the different classes of animals named, although the increase in the arrivals of cattle was largest either from an actual or relative standpoint. The outbound movement of live stock during the month from this city totaled 65,458 head, an amount somewhat smaller than a similar movement in 1904, but appreciably larger than that for 1903. The first four months of the present year witnessed arrivals of live stock at St. Louis to the amount of 1,347,894 head, as against 1,364,425 head in 1904, and 1,035,078 head in 1903. The total live-stock shipments for the same periods were 261,505 head in 1905, 279,277 head in 1904, and 211,119 head in 1903. Of the current year withdrawals of hogs constituted approximately 60 per

cent of the outbound movement of live stock.

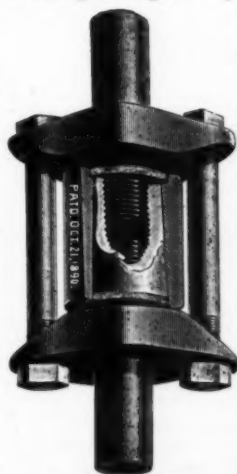
St. Joseph's inbound movement of live animals for the month of April totaled 312,380 head, an amount about 25,000 head in excess of a similar movement in 1904, and 68,000 head greater than that for 1903. Shipments for the fourth month of the present year amounted to 66,933 head, in contrast with 54,330 head in 1904, and 24,020 head in 1903. The four months' live-stock arrivals at this city equaled 1,189,510 head in 1905, being somewhat greater than similar movements in either of the two preceding years. Shipments for the first four months of the current year were 165,682 head, in contrast with 159,210 head in 1904, and 79,391 head in 1903.

A NEW LAUNDRY SOAP.

The Pacific Coast Borax Company, which has already put out such an excellent article of pure borax laundry soap, will not confine itself to that product alone. Very soon a full line of toilet soaps will be made at the company's big factory at Bayonne, N. J.

Borax is excellent for the hands. The simple word "borax" is magic when applied to soap, as well as to other products. But the public is unaware of the great number of so-called "borax" soaps which have no borax at all in them. The "20 Mule Team" brands, it is promised, will be honest borax soaps. The toilet articles will be triumphs in their line and science will have exhausted itself in producing them. Boric powders, a full set of toilet and antiseptic "rouges" will soon be out. The talcum preparation is at hand. The Pacific Coast Borax Company has become convinced that the public desires borax articles of the highest order and an honest effort is being made at Bayonne, N. J., to satisfy this demand. Thus the kitchen and the dining room will find kinship with the bed chamber and the bath room in the use of this finely antiseptic product, borax. The "20 Mule Team" products need never be made impure, as there will be no necessity for such measures.

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS.
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use

HE WANTS

To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it

GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, May 31.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10; 14@16 ave., 9¾; 18@20 ave., 9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6¾; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10¾; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10¼; 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9¾; 14@16 ave., 9¾; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10¼; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10¾; 22@24 ave., 10; 24@26 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¾; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6; 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 5¾; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6¾; 10@12 ave., 6¾; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 8¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.25	7.27	7.22	7.25
September	7.42	7.45	7.42	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.22	7.22	7.17	7.20
September	7.45	7.45	7.42	7.45
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.45	12.45	12.40	12.42
September	12.70	12.70	12.65	12.67

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.22	7.25	7.22	7.25
September	7.42	7.42	7.42	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.17	7.20	7.17	7.20
September	7.42	7.47	7.42	7.45
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.40	12.42	12.40	12.40
September	12.62	12.65	12.62	12.65

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905.

Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.22	7.25	7.22	7.25
September	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.17	7.22	7.17	7.22
September	7.42	7.47	7.42	7.47
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.37	12.42	12.35	12.42
September	12.60	12.65	12.60	12.65

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.30	7.32	7.27	7.32
September	7.47	7.50	7.47	7.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.22	7.30	7.22	7.30
September	7.50	7.57	7.50	7.55
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.45	12.57	12.42	12.57
September	12.70	12.82	12.67	12.82

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.35	7.35	7.32	7.35
September	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.32
September	7.57	7.60	7.55	7.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.62	12.67	12.60	12.65
September	12.90	12.95	12.87	12.92

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

Vaporised Fuller's Earth

Sulphur which Injures Oils has been
Extracted by New Process

HY. NEWSON GARRETT, C.E.

Sydney Place, Bath, England
Finest Fuller's Earth in the World. Bolted 100
Mesh, Uniform, Economical
NO AGENTS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 22	23,798	1,338	32,628	31,007
Tuesday, May 23	4,115	4,812	12,516	15,483
Wednesday, May 24	25,197	3,009	31,639	17,277
Thursday, May 25	7,583	2,255	30,934	9,276
Friday, May 26	1,653	600	24,619	6,975
Saturday, May 27	518	47	16,153	1,322
Monday, May 29	18,000	1,000	51,000	26,000

Total last week	62,642	12,061	148,469	81,340
Total previous week	60,013	15,910	142,447	67,095
Cor. week 1904	55,501	8,215	144,695	62,109
Cor. week 1903	54,993	6,710	147,196	55,767

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 22	5,433	15	11,226	1,831
Tuesday, May 23	2,783	32	4,622	2,803
Wednesday, May 24	5,439	61	10,117	2,188
Thursday, May 25	6,037	80	7,700	2,635
Friday, May 26	3,756	117	7,050	2,197
Saturday, May 27	1,128	21	4,530	—
Monday, May 29	5,000	10	15,000	2,000

Total last week	24,576	326	45,251	11,054
Total previous week	24,170	189	42,212	9,405
Cor. week 1904	29,901	69	31,590	5,756
Cor. week 1903	23,938	140	20,910	917

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets
for week ending May 27, 1905..... 528,000
Week ago 440,000
Year ago 451,000
Two years ago 463,000
Total receipts for year to date, 9,894,000, against
9,615,000 year ago, 8,647,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending May 27, 1905	154,900	407,200	184,000
Week ago	146,030	340,100	154,000
Year ago	123,100	347,500	124,100
Two years ago	139,500	364,200	129,100

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending May 27 as follows:

Armour & Co.	23,000
Anglo-American	3,000
Continental	3,100
Swift & Co.	15,600
Hammond & Co.	4,100
Morris & Co.	8,100
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	7,100
S. & S.	10,800
H. Boone & Co.	3,700
Robert & Oakie	2,600
Other packers	15,400

Total	100,500
Left over	2,500
Week ago	108,500
Year ago	119,800
Two years ago	145,300

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending May 27, 1905	\$5.44
Previous week	5.39
Year ago	4.50
Two years ago	6.01
Three years ago	6.25
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending June 3:	
Cattle	65,000
Hogs	150,000
Sheep	80,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending May 27	\$5.25
Previous week	5.50
Year ago	5.05
Two years ago	4.85
Three years ago	6.75

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$5.90@6.40
Common to medium steers	5.00@5.75
Inferior to common steers	4.20@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers	4.40@5.35
Fair to good cows and heifers	3.25@4.40
Good to choice feeders	4.35@5.25
Fair to choice stockers	3.10@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows	2.30@3.10
Common to good culling cows	1.90@2.25
Bulls, poor to choice	2.35@4.50
Calves, common to fair	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to fancy	5.50@6.75

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping	\$5.40@5.45
Fair to good butcher weights	5.40@5.50
Fair to good heavy mixed	5.35@5.45
Fair to good heavy packing	5.35@5.45
Light mixed	5.35@5.45
Good to choice, 200@225-lb. weights	5.40@5.45
Fair to good pigs, 65@105-lb. weights	4.75@5.35

SHEEP.

Export wethers, shorn	\$4.90@5.00
Fair to prime wethers	5.00@5.10
Fair to prime ewes	4.50@5.00
Yearlings, fair to fancy	5.35@5.75
Culls, ewes, poor to fair	3.00@4.00
Bucks and wags	2.50@3.50
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn	5.35@6.35
Native lambs, culps to fair class, shorn	4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn	5.25@6.25
Western lambs, medium to prime	6.75@7.50
Western lambs, poor to fair	5.85@6.40
Western feeding lambs, poor to best	@ ..

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts	18 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks	18 @20
Native Porterhouse Steaks	22 @25
Native Pot Roasts	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle	15 @15
Beef Stew	5 @ 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	10 @10
Corned Rumps, Native	8 @10
Corned Ribs	6 @ 8
Corned Flanks	6 @ 8
Round Steaks	12 @12½
Round Roasts	12 @12½
Shoulder Steaks	10 @12½
Shoulder Roasts	10 @12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	7 @ 7
Roiled Roast	12 @12½

Lamb.

Hot-house Spring Lamb, hind quar., each	\$2.50
Hot-house Spring Lamb, fore quar., each	2.50
Spring Lamb (1905), hind quar., each	\$1.75
Spring Lamb (1905), fore quar., each	1.25
Hind Quarters	12 @14
Fore Quarters	12 @14
Legs	12 @14
Stew	8 @ 8
Shoulders	10 @10
Chops, Rib and Loin	22 @22

Mutton.

Legs	12 @12½
Stew	8 @ 8
Shoulders	12 @12½
Hind Quarters	12 @12½
Fore Quarters	7 @ 7
Rib and Loin Chops	18 @18

Pork.

Pork Loins	11 @11
Pork Chops	12 @12½
Pork Tenders	25 @25
Pork Butts	9 @ 9
Spare Ribs	9 @ 9
Blades	9 @ 9
Hocks	7 @ 7
Pigs' Heads	5 @ 5
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9

Veal.

Hind Quarters	12 @12½
Fore Quarters	8 @ 8
Legs	16 @16
Breasts	8 @10
Shoulders	10 @10
Cutlets	20 @20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow	3 @ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow	1¼ @ 1½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's)	8 @8

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys	14 @15
Fowls	13½ @15
Roosters	8 @ 8
Springs	15 @15
Ducks	14 @14
Geese	9 @10

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	10 @10
Chickens	13 @14
Springs	15 @15½
Ducks	13 @14
Geese	9 @10
Capons	20 @20

Veal.

Choice	8 @ 9
Heavy, 85 to 120 lbs.	8½ @ 9½
Medium, 65 to 80 lbs.	5 @ 6
Small, 50 to 60 lbs.	4 @ 5
Coarse, small to heavy	3 @ 4

Butter.

Creamery, Prints	23 @23
Creamery, Extras	22 @22
Creamery, Firsts	20 @20
Creamery, Seconds	16 @17
Dairies, Choice	19 @19
Dairies, Firsts	18 @18
Dairies, Ladies	16 @16
Dairies, Packing Stock	14 @15
Renovated	18 @19

Eggs.

Extras	14 @14
Prime firsts	16 @16
Firsts	15 @15
Fresh, at market, cases inc.	14½ @15
Seconds	13 @13

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6½ @ 7
Native Cows	6½ @ 7
Western Steers	7 @ 7½
Good Native Steers	8½ @ 9
Native Steers, Medium	7½ @ 8½
Heifers, Good	7½ @ 8
Heifers, Medium	7 @ 7½
Hind Quarters	1½ c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 6
Cow Chucks	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	@ 4½
Medium Plates	@ 5½
Steer Ribs	8½ @ 7
Steer Ribs, Common	@ 9
Cow Loin, Medium	@ 10½
Cow Loin, Good	@ 12½
Steer Loin, Light	@ 13
Steer Loin, Heavy	@ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 18
Strip Loin	@ 13½
Strip Loin Butts	@ 10
Shoulder Clods	@ 7
Rolls	@ 11
Rump Butts	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 5
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 10½
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 7½
Steer Ribs, Light	12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13
Loin Ends, steer-native	@ 10½
Loin Ends, cow	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 6
Flank Steak	@ 6½

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3½
Hearts	@ 2½
Tongues	@ 13½
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 @ 7½
Light Carcass	@ 8½
Medium Carcass	@ 9½
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12½
Medium Racks	@ 6
Good Racks	7½ @ 8

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 3
Sweetbreads	@ 40
Plucks	@ 20
Heads, each	@ 10

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9½ @ 10
Good Caul	10½ @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	12 @ 12½
Saddles Caul	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	8 @ 9½
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 8
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1½

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8½ @ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 9½
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 8½
Mutton Legs	@ 11
Mutton Stew	@ 5
Mutton Loin	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7½
Pork Loin	9½ @ 9½
Leaf Lard	@ 7½
Tenderloins	@ 15
Spare Ribs	5 @ 6
Butts	@ 8
Hocks	@ 4½
Trimnings	@ 4
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 3
Pigs' Feet	@ 2½
Pigs' Heads	@ 3
Blade Bones	@ 5
Cheek Meat	@ 3
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 7
Pork Hearts	@ 1½
Pork Kidneys	@ 2
Pork Tongues	@ 10
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	@ 3½
Brains	@ 3
Backfat	8½ @ 7
Hams	10½ @ 11½
Calas	7 @ 7½
Shoulders	7 @ 7½
Belles	8½ @ 9½

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	@ 5½
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5
Choice Bologna	@ 6
Viennas	@ 7
Frankfurters	@ 6½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 5½
Tongue	@ 8
White Tongue	@ 8
Minced Ham	@ 8
Prepared Ham	@ 8½
New England Ham	@ 10
Compressed Ham	@ 9
Large Compressed Ham	@ 9
Berliner Ham	@ 7
Boneless Ham	@ 10
Oxford Ham	@ 10
Polish Sausage	@ 6
Leena, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 6
Smoked Pork	@ 6
Veal Ham	@ 6
Farm Sausage	@ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 6½
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 6½
Special Prepared Ham	@ 7½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 5½
Ham Bologna	@ 7
Special Compressed Ham	@ 7
Boston Roll	@ 8
Cubana Sausage	@ 8

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 16
German Salami, New Dry	@ 14
Holsteiner, New	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	@ 11
Farmer, New	@ 12
Darles, H. C., New	@ 17
Italian Salami, New	@ 17
Monarque Cervelat	@ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	@ 8
Liver Sausage	@ 6½
Blood Sausage	@ 6½
Head Cheese	@ 6½
Bologna	@ 6½
Vienna	@ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz to case	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz to case	8.00
14 lbs., ½ doz to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.25
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, ½ dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, ½ dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl. @ 9
Plate Beef	@ 9
Extra Meas Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Meas Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	15.50 @ 19.50
Rump Butts	@ 9.00
Meas Pork (repacked)	@ 11.87½
Clear Fat Backs	@ 13.50
Family Back Pork	@ 13.00
Bean Pork	@ 10.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tierces	@ 8½
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 5½
Lard compounds	@ 5½
Barrels	½ c. over tes.
Half barrels	½ c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	½ c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking oil, per gal.	@ 33c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1 natural color	@ 11
No. 2 natural color	@ 12
No. 3 natural color	@ 13
No. 4 natural color	@ 14
No. 5 natural color	@ 15
No. 6 natural color	@ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7½ @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7½ @ 8
Fat Backs	@ 7
Regular Plates	@ 6
Short Clears	7½ @ 7½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 11
Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 10½
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 10½
Skinned Hams	@ 11½

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 7½
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 15
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 10½
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 10
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 9½
Dried Beef Sets	@ 12½
Dried Beef Insides	@ 14½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 13½
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 10½
Regular Baked Hams	@ 15
Smoked Baked Hams	@ 15½
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 10½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5½
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 48
Hog middles	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, medium, each	@ 4
Hog bungs, primes	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	@ 80
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	@ 70
Imported sheep casings, medium	@ 50
Imported sheep casings, narrow	@ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1	@ 5½
Beef bladders, medium	@ 3
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, each	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ \$2.32½
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.30
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12%	2.15 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.10 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.05 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.00 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00
Flat shin bones, 35 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 35 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton	65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 7.17
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.80
Neutral	@ 8.37½
Compound	@ 5.50
Leaf	@ 6.87½

STEARINES.

Lard	@ 8
Oleo, prime	@ 8
Oleo No. 2	7½ @ 7½
Mutton	@ 7½
Tallow	5½ @ 5½
Grease	4½ @ 4½

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 10½
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 9½
Oleo stock	8½ @ 8½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 55
Tallow, prime, tierces	48 @ 48

TALLOW.

Edible	5½ @ 5½
Prime city	@ 5½
Choice country	4½ @ 4½
Packers' prime	4½ @ 4½
Packers' No. 1	4½ @ 4½
Packers' No. 2	3½ @ 3½
Renderers' No. 1	4½ @ 4½

GREASES.

White, choice	4½ @ 5
White "A"	4½ @ 4½
White "B"	4 @ 4½
Hone	3½ @ 4
House	3½ @ 3½
Yellow	3½ @ 3½
Brown	3½ @ 3½
Glue stock	3½ @ 3½
Neatsfoot stock	3½ @ 3½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	20 @ 27
P. S. Y., soap grade	24½ @ 25½
Soap bbls., coarse, 65 @ 65% F. A.	@ 1½
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	85 @ 95

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.17½ @ 1.20
Barrels, oak	92 @ 95
Barrels, ash	82½ @ 85

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4½ @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7½ @ 8½
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	@ 4½
White clarified	@ 5½
Plantation, granulated	@ 5½
Yellow, clarified	@ 5
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$3.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.85
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.00

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.40@6.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.80@5.30
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.75
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.20
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.25@5.70

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.75@7.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.00@8.50
Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.50
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.50
Live yearlings, culis, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@5.00
Live sheep, culis, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$5.65@5.75
Hogs, medium.....	5.70@5.80
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.80
Pigs.....	6.05
Roughs.....	5.05

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native, light.....	@ 8½
Common to fair, native.....	@ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native, light.....	@ 9
Native, com. to fair.....	8½@ 9
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 7½
Good to choice heifers.....	7½ @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7½
Choice cows.....	@ 7½
Common to fair cows.....	6½ @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	6 @ 6½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10½@11½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10½@11½
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@ 9
Calves, country, dressed, common.....	7½ @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 @ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 12
Spring lambs, culis.....	@ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 9½
Sheep, culis.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11½@12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11½@11½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11½@11½
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 @ 8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½ @ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	8½ @ 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	10½@11½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	10 @ 11
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17½@18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8½@ 8½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17½	19
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	16	17½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	9½	11½
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4½
Crystals.....	4½@ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	.17 @
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	.15 @16
Western, poor.....	.13 @14
Chickens—Phila., 3 lbs., per lb.....	.40 @45
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	.17 @20
Pennsylvania, mixed sizes.....	.15 @17
Western, broilers, dry picked.....	.30 @35
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	@14
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@14
Western, heavy weights.....	@13½
Southern and Southwestern, medium size.....	@14
Western & Southw'n fowls & chickens, poor to fair.....	.10 @13
Old cocks, per lb.....	.10 @10½
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.12@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.62
Spring Ducks—Long Island and Eastern.....	@19
Pennsylvania and Virginia, per lb.....	.17 @19

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Toms, No. 1, per lb.....	.22 @23
Hens, No. 1, per lb.....	.21 @22
No. 2, per lb.....	.16 @18
Old toms, per lb.....	.19 @20
Old hens, per lb.....	.19 @20
Capons—Choice, large, per lb.....	.20 @22
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1, per lb.....	.20 @23
Scalded, No. 1, per lb.....	.18 @20
Chickens—Roasting, soft-meated, per lb.....	.17 @18
Roasting, average No. 1.....	.15 @16
Medium grades, per lb.....	.13 @14
Fowls—No. 1, per lb.....	.10 @13½
No. 2, per lb.....	.10 @12
Old roosters, per lb.....	.10 @10½
Ducks—No. 1, per lb.....	.15 @16
Geese—No. 1, per lb.....	.12 @13

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per pair.....	.60 @75
Western and Southern, per lb.....	.22 @24
Fowls—Per lb.....	@14½
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	@ 9½
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	@ 12
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @80
Southern, average, per pair.....	.60 @65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	@1.00
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.30 @ 2.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @14.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade fine.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Azontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16½@ 1.25½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½@ 2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.29 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, May 31.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days of this week, 37,353; against 53,110 the same period last week. It looks as if this week would prove one of the lightest of the year in receipts of cattle. The recent decline in the market doubtless has had some effect in holding the cattle back. The daily offerings this week were Monday, 17,414; Tuesday, 2,939; Wednesday (estimated), 17,000. Monday's market was 10@15c. higher, and with a further advance of 10c. to-day the bulk of the steer cattle sold at an advance of 25c. from last week's closing quotations. Best cattle to-day \$6.35 for 21 grade Herefords, averaging 1,360 lbs., sold by this company for Eastman Bros., of Augusta, Ill. The same shipper marketed 1,013 lbs. fancy yearlings at \$6.25. Two other cars of choice cattle averaging 1,370 lbs. and 1,578 lbs., brought \$6.35. Top a week ago was \$6.40, bulk of the choice fat steers to-day sold at \$5.60@6, bulk of the export cattle, \$5.65@5.90; good fat shipping steers, \$5.30@5.75; medium, \$4.85@5.15; common light and grassy steers to the killers at \$4.35@4.70; inferior down to \$3.90; distillery steers largely \$5.65@5.85; bulls, \$4.20@4.40; native butcher stock is 10@15c. higher this week. Calves have advanced 25@50c., with choice lots at \$6.50@6.75. Stockers and feeders are 10c. lower this week; medium to good feeders, \$4.25@4.75. Grassy cattle are arriving in small numbers and not sufficient to have a serious effect upon prices, but a drop in this kind is expected when receipts show a material increase. Advices from the Northwest ranges show that rains are badly needed in some localities although for the most part that country has received abundant moisture. Northern and eastern Montana are still very dry. Four hundred thousand cattle are expected to arrive at Chicago from the Northwest this fall.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week, 101,745, as compared with 76,783 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 24,962. Monday's official receipts were quite large, being 54,745. The demand was exceedingly good, however, and the market was fairly active at the moderate decline of 5@10c. per cwt., closing up strong, with the pens well cleared. Tuesday's official receipts were 17,551, which was less than expected, and the market opened strong with speculators and shippers paying an advance of 5c. per cwt. As soon as this demand was filled, however, the big packers insisted on lower prices, and the market closed flat with all of the early advance gone, and 6,000 hogs in the pens unsold. To-day (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 30,000, which, together with the holdovers made 36,000 on sale. The shipping demand was only moderate, and the market was 10c. lower than the best time yesterday or 5c. lower than the close. A scratch sale or so was made early in the morning to speculators at \$5.40 for some fancy light hogs. This was not the market, however, and when the regular buyers came into the market they insisted on lower prices, and the droves to-day will cost 5@10c. lower than yesterday, closing flat with a good many hogs unsold. The range in price is very narrow, bulk of the hogs to-day selling at \$5.25@5.30, with the very best going at \$5.30 at the close of the market. We quote to-day's closing prices as follows: Good to best medium and light weight shipping grades, \$5.30@5.35; good to best heavy shippers, \$5.25@5.30; fair to good heavy mixed packing grades, \$5.20@5.25; light mixed, \$5.25@5.30; selected light bacon grades, \$5.25@5.35; pigs, \$4.50@5.25; rough throwouts, \$4.50@4.85; stags, \$4.25@4.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite heavy this week. Contrary to the general run the proportion of sheep compared with the total offerings was far greater

this week than any time during the past two months. As a result choice handyweight lambs are selling at firm prices, tops bringing \$6.35. Native clipped lambs not very plentiful, and although in good condition as to fat they have been very uneven as to size and the heavy end, those weighing 110 lbs. and up, are not wanted, and are being taken out and sold at yearling price, \$5.25@5.50, the latter price hard to obtain. Choice yearlings wethers averaging in the neighborhood of 80 lbs., at \$5.50@5.75; fair to choice Western wethers of handy weight at \$4.40@4.75. Exporters finding slow sale, best reaching \$4.85, with a lower market to-day. Good to choice fed Western ewes, \$4.25@4.50; culls to fair going at \$3@4. California marketing a train of spring lambs here this week, the first shipments arriving Monday and Tuesday and selling at \$7.25. To-day market lower. Prime spring lambs reached \$7.50, but strictly choice went over the scales at \$7.25. Handy weight native ewes, strictly fat, \$4.75; heavy weights not wanted at \$4.50. Cull to fair ewes at from \$2@3; bucks, \$3@3.75. A strong demand for thin yearling lambs to take back to the country, good quality, selling up to \$4.75, and breeding ewes good quality black faces, ranging two to five years in age, are selling readily at \$3.50@3.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, June 2.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 26,400; last week, 38,500; same week last year, 23,700. Smaller receipts have benefited killing cattle 15@25c. this week; all classes about alike, but cows and heifers showing the most strength. Cattle fed corn or grass are beginning to appear, but buyers avoid them, taking light dry lotters and quarantine grass cattle instead. Stocker and feeder trade is dull, and prices lower, especially light stockers and stock calves. Top beef steers, \$5.85; bulk, \$4.80@5.60; cows, \$3.50@4.60; heifers, \$4@5; veals, strong, \$4.50@5.75; bulls a shade lower, \$3@4.50; quarantine fed steers, \$4.25@5.10; grass, \$3.60@4.25.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 55,700; last week, 67,100; same week last year, 43,200. Hog prices are gradually declining as it becomes evident that there is a large crop to come. The quality of hogs is up, but the larger proportion are lights and signs of grass begin to appear. Markets are active and demand strong; prices here relatively higher than at competitive points. Mild fluctuations are the rule. The market is strong to-day; top, \$5.32; bulk, \$5.20@5.30; all weights selling close together.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 24,600; last week, 32,800; same week last year, 17,300. Mutton receipts this week were not enough for the demand; prices 10@20c. higher, though not thoroughly tested in the last three days on account of the extremely light receipts. Texas and Arizona wethers, \$4.75@5; mixed, \$4.40@4.75; ewes, \$4.25@4.50. Hardly any fed sheep or Texas yearlings or lambs coming; Colorado woolled lambs, \$7@7.30; clipped, \$5.75@6.25; spring lambs, \$6.75@7.50.

HIDES firm; green salted, 9¼@9½c.; bulls, 8c.; uncured, 1c. less; glue, 5c.; horse hides, \$3@3.25; dry flint butcher, 15@17c.; dry glue, 9c.; sheep pelts, 13½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,521	19,293	5,025
Cudahy	3,897	13,992	2,575
Fowler	1,003	1,270
Morris	2,211	8,849	3,095
Ruddy	401	1,267
Schwarzschild	4,578	6,317	4,789
Swift	3,161	11,853	6,239

EXPANDED METAL
LOCKERS

Sheet Steel Material Closets
MERRITT & CO., 1009 Ridge Ave.
PHILADELPHIA

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

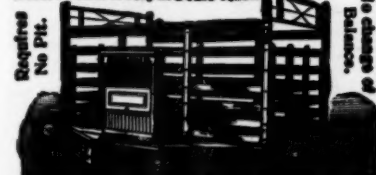
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 30.

The supply of cattle at the five large markets to-day only aggregated 22,200, as compared with 31,600 for the corresponding day last week, and the total receipts for the two days show a loss of 16,700, as compared with receipts the first two days of last week. The big reduction in marketing was again beneficial to values, and trading showed much more life. The local receipts were limited in numbers, but included some better beefs than were offered yesterday. Good heavy dressed beef steers sold up to \$5.75, and tidy medium dressed beef kinds sold at \$5.55, while some good export grades sold around \$5.25. These rates were considered strong to 10c. higher than yesterday, or 10c. to 25c. higher than the low of last Thursday. Pretty decent grades of killing steers sold with a little strength, while common to fair qualities of light and medium butcher steers sold about steady. There was only a moderate supply of cows and heifers on the yards to-day, and demand was strong enough to have absorbed many more than were offered. Included in the supply were some good fed heifers that sold at \$4.80 and a load of pretty good cows which sold at \$4. These grades sold somewhat stronger, but not notably higher and odd lots of fed stuff sold with a little strength, but on the kinds in a grassy condition prices ruled steady to weak. The trade in bulls was quiet, with prices generally steady, and veals are in large supply and somewhat weaker, some lots showing a nominal decline. The trade in stock and feeding cattle was again slow for the few fresh arrivals, but prices did not show much change from the sharp decline of yesterday. Regular dealers all have a large number on hand and they are willing to make liberal concessions to the country in order to effect a clearance before the close of the week. Their supplies consists largely of good to choice yearlings and calves, including some good quality southwest yearlings and twos, and a fair supply of good thin feeders. The number on hand will afford the country an excellent assortment from which to make a selection, and they are all pretty much on the bargain counter. Thin country cows, stock heifers and stock bulls were light in supply and prices were not materially changed.

Heavy receipts of hogs at all points Monday caused a decline of 5c. to 10c., but with moderate supplies to-day there was some reaction, values ruling strong to 10c. higher, with prices ranging from 5.25 to 5.30 and the bulk selling at 5.25 to 5.30; there is really no change in the general hog situation, as prices seem to be regulated wholly by available supplies which if large force values lower, and if light regaining what was lost under heavier

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receipts. The demand continues very good for all offerings and receipts should be materially enlarged without impairing the healthy tone of the trade.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue moderate and prices are holding about steady with the close of last week. Colorado woolled lambs selling at \$7.15 and shorn lambs at \$6.10; sheep are quotable at \$4@6.25.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 27:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	38,066
Omaha	13,569
Kansas City	23,567
St. Joseph	8,446
Cudahy	460
Sioux City	1,519
Wichita	95
Louisville	124
New York and Jersey City	8,555
Fort Worth	6,374
Detroit	1,134
Buffalo	5,025

HOGS.	
Chicago	103,218
Omaha	70,172
Kansas City	76,600
St. Joseph	43,528
Cudahy	15,328
Sioux City	31,456
Ottumwa	7,930
Cedar Rapids	8,800
Wichita	5,057
Bloomington	2,226
Indianapolis	22,191
Louisville	7,912
New York and Jersey City	29,680
Fort Worth	6,977
Detroit	4,749
Buffalo	30,400

SHEEP.	
Chicago	60,286
Omaha	15,002
Kansas City	28,848
St. Joseph	25,155
Cudahy	377
Sioux City	263
Wichita	6
Louisville	53
New York and Jersey City	20,341
Fort Worth	983
Detroit	2,202
Buffalo	39,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 29, 1905.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,944	—	4,400	14,668	10,685
Sixtieth street	1,601	70	11,770	6,792	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	15,705
High Valley	5,824	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	821	—	—	—	—
Scatterling	—	64	84	51	3,200
Totals	10,100	134	16,263	21,511	29,680
Totals last week	11,224	125	14,676	18,101	32,138

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Cevic.	306	—	1,210
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Minnetonka	340	—	1,950
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,065
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cevic.	380	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka	300	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Colorado	86	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cearense	30	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic.	—	—	2,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia.	—	—	2,200
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Etruria	—	—	900
F. Hunslett, Ss. Exeter City	150	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria	57	75	—
Total exports	1,709	75	11,710
Total exports last week	2,908	1,170	17,000
Boston exports this week	1,400	—	9,000
Baltimore exports this week	767	1,000	—
Philadelphia exports this week	406	275	—
Montreal exports this week	4,190	99	—
New York exports this week:			
To London	2,816	374	9,200
To Liverpool	2,953	1,000	11,510
To Glasgow	1,308	—	—
To Bristol	450	—	—
To Hull	80	—	—
To Manchester	202	—	—
To Newcastle	150	—	—
To Cape Town	51	—	—
To Para, Brazil	30	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies	57	75	—
Totals to all ports	8,532	1,449	20,710
Totals to all ports last week	13,713	10,530	31,850

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.15@7.35; city steam, \$6.87½; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.50; do., South America, \$8; do., kegs, \$9; compound, \$5.37½.

HOG MARKETS, JUNE 2.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; strong; 5c. higher; \$4.60@5.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$5@5.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; 5c. higher; \$5.10@5.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 9,000; strong; \$5@5.40.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 3,500; firmer.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; 5@10c. higher; \$5.50@5.60.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 2.—Beef, extra India mess, tes., 87s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 31s.; hams, short clear, 43s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 42s. 6d.; do. long clear, 30@35 lbs., 42s.; do. 35@40 lbs., 41s.; backs, 38s. 6d.; bellies, 41s. Tallow, 23s. Turpentine, 62s. Rosin, common, 9s. 4d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tes., 35s. 3d.; do. American refined, 29-lb. pails, 36s. Cheese, white, old, 53s.; do., new, 48s.; cheese, colored, old, 50s.; do., new, 48s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 35¼. Tallow, Australian (London), 25s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 5¼d.; linseed (London), 42s.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 4¼d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil and neutral lard business this week has been extremely quiet on account of the desire of the churners in Europe to get these articles cheaper, since butter is coming to market and price of butterine has to come down and hence the raw materials must be cheaper. The makers of oleo oil in this country have been hoping that the market would keep up, but find that the pressure is too great and the market is now giving way slightly, with the prospect that business will be resumed in large quantities when prices are cheaper. The stocks of oleo in Europe, while not heavy, have increased somewhat and there are plenty of supplies in Europe of the various qualities.

Neutral lard is easy and not much business has been done in it. Cotton oil has gone up too fast in this country to permit of a large export business.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, May 31.—Prices are practically unchanged. There is increased inquiry for both blood and tankage, and sales were actually made within the past few days of good-sized round lots, both of tankage and blood. (See page 39 for quotations.)

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hogs were in moderate receipt and higher in price at the packing points. The products markets were at the opening again a little higher in price, helped by the stronger grain situation as well as by the hog prices, but became easier on a reaction on the prices for corn.

Cottonseed Oil

In New York market was slow and rather easier. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, June, at 29c., and 100 bbls. do., September, at 30½c. Prime yellow, June, at 28¾@29¼c.; July, at 29¼@29¾c.; August, at 29¾@30¼c.; September, at 30¼@30½c.; October, at 30½@31c.

Tallow.

Market firm and unchanged from the features in our weekly review.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady after the late large sale at 7½c. in New York.

SOME COTTON INFORMATION.

Very good information from the South indicates general cotton planting about all over, and that includes second planting for bad stands and washouts. It also indicates that there has been no material curtailment of the area put under. The farmers have, apparently, paid little attention to the decreased area plans of the winter and have planted cotton on the basis of about the acreage of the 1903-4 crop. The cotton planters are influenced more by the acreage in sight and the hope of both a good crop and a fair price than they are by any other consideration. While they can grow other crops, their lands are not so well adapted to them and the prices and chances of selling them are not the best.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	14,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	8,000	—
Omaha	250	9,000	—

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1905.

Chicago	18,000	50,000	28,000
Kansas City	6,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	4,700	4,700	4,200

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1905.

Chicago	3,500	15,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,000	13,000	5,000
Omaha	5,300	7,300	1,700

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905.

Chicago	16,000	30,000	23,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha	5,900	11,300	6,800

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

Chicago	7,000	25,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	3,200	12,300	3,000

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.

Chicago	3,000	18,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,800	9,400	1,700
St. Louis	2,200	3,000	1,000

SEE PAGE 48

FOR

Business Opportunities

RETAIL SECTION

A BUTCHERS' DAY ON THE COAST.

The San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade celebrated May 17 as its annual "butchers' day," with a big picnic and games at a local park. The success of the event may be estimated from the attendance, which was between 15,000 and 20,000. Such events were held in the old days in New York, but the local field is so big now that it takes a dozen or more sectional picnics to accommodate the meat crowd. A union picnic would be a colossal event in the New York territory. It would attract a lot of attention to the trade if it could be successfully handled.

CALIFORNIA POULTRY LEGISLATION.

An attempt is being made in California to put through the legislature of that State a law similar to the one which was introduced at the late session of the New York Assembly, regulating the cold storage of dressed poultry and practically prohibiting the storage and sale of undrawn poultry. The New York City poultry dealers, through their association and by individual work succeeded in killing the bill, which would have been a serious blow to poultry and cold storage warehouse interests. They advanced arguments which completely knocked out the claims of the medical and food "cranks" who were responsible for the agitation, and who started a scare among uninformed consumers concerning the alleged dangerousness of cold storage and undrawn poultry. The Californians are now about to make the same fight, and are seeking the benefit of the experience of their New York brethren.

LEFT IT BURIED TOO LONG.

A Western meat dealer and livestock man has once more, by his queer behavior, illustrated the aptness of the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction." This man, John Rose, 30 years ago was the proprietor of an abattoir near Bellefontaine, O. He made up his mind to take Horace Greeley's advice and "go West." He disposed of his property and carried the proceeds away with him to invest in his new location. But desiring to have something to fall back upon, he left behind a "stake" of \$500, realized from a sale of cattle at Cincinnati, and a valuable diamond ring. Instead of depositing money and valuables in a bank, he buried them under a boulder and six feet of earth in a secluded spot near Bellefontaine, marking the stone with the initial "N."

Ten years later he visited his old home in Ohio. He had prospered in his new location at Kansas City and did not need money. He dug up the coin and ring, finding them just as he had left them, and then, instead of taking them with him, he buried them again in the same spot. There he let them lie, and

it was 17 years more before he made Bellefontaine another visit. A few weeks ago he discovered that he was decidedly "hard up," and decided to go back to Ohio and dig up his reserve fund. He went to Bellefontaine, found the boulder marked "N." and got to work with his spade.

But though he dug deep and carefully he could find nothing but dirt. His "pot" had disappeared, and he has decided that some one must have discovered his secret. Now he is wondering why he was so foolish. And so are those to whom he has told his story.

ESTRAGON VINEGAR.

This is an aromatic vinegar very popular in European countries in connection with salads, mustards, cucumbers, etc. The English equivalent is tarragon vinegar. Tarragon is a perennial herb native and cultivated in Europe, being botanically known as *artemiso drunculus*. The leaves possess a peculiarly aromatic flavor. Tarragon vinegar is an article of commerce, and is made by macerating the fresh leaves with ten times their weight of best wine vinegar, or diluted pure acetic acid. The fresh herb not being obtainable in this country, one may substitute the acetic fluid extract of tarragon. The following formula is an old favorite: Fresh tarragon, 6 ounces; basilicon, 2 ozs.; laurel leaves, 2 ozs.; shalots, one ounce; finest vinegar, 5 pints; nasturium, 3 ozs.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. W. Lee of Leland, Ida., is erecting a new building for his market.

Otterman & McDougall have engaged in the meat business at Twin Falls, Ore.

Jones & McNight have engaged in business at Scio, Ore.

Oroff & Epperson have opened a shop in Mountain Home, Ida.

McCulloch & Deardorff have succeeded to the business in Rosebury, Ore., of McCulloch & Thornton.

T. M. Rankin has succeeded to the business of J. & T. M. Rankin, at Cambridge, Ore.

Frank Lee has sold his shop in Rantoul, Kas., to Wm. Thayer.

Enos Keel has succeeded to the business of Applegate & Keel in Montevista, Colo.

A. Jorgensen has purchased the market of E. J. Johnson at Garden Grove, Ia.

T. R. Witt of Joplin, Mo., has sold his market to J. S. Menrich.

W. M. Johnson has purchased the market of T. J. Lowe & Co., at Davidson, Okla.

H. A. Jackson has sold an interest in his market at Carthage, Mo., to S. R. Bratton and W. S. Crane.

Chas. Hager has purchased the business in Sarcoxie, Mo., of Smith & Branstetter.

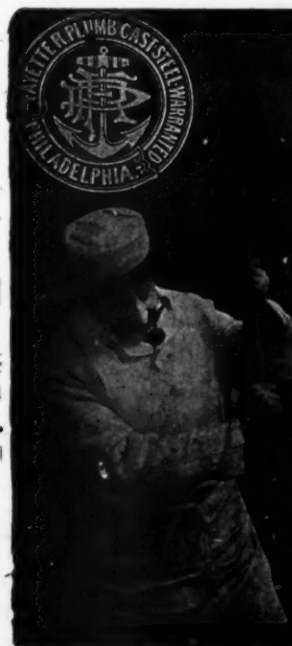
J. W. Merritt of Catoosa, I. T., has sold his shop to S. E. Guillians.

Geo. Stiles has purchased the market of Geo. M. Bowman at Beggs, I. T.

H. W. Beam has purchased the shop of E. T. Mason in Hershey, Neb.

The Morris Meat Market at Lindale, Texas, has been damaged by fire.

C. M. Berger has purchased the market of A. J. Leonard at Tekoa, Wash.



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Koch Butchers' Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.; G. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Bernard Gloekler, Pittsburg, Pa., and of the leading hardware jobbers.

Overby & Stivers of Garfield, Wash., have been succeeded by M. D. Overby.

Chas. Wirges has sold his interest in the Mills Market Co. of Tacoma, Wash., to Carl Mills.

Wolfard & Kinsman have purchased the business of the Morrow County Meat Co., at Heppner, Ore.

B. Otis has opened a shop at Cornelius, Ore.

J. D. Rode of Forest Grove, Ore., has sold his market to S. Levy & Son.

W. D. Ham has been succeeded in business at Rogers, Ark., by Ham & Miller.

James Emery has bought the meat and grocery business of Emery & James at Koshkonong, Mo.

Moss & Yarrington have been succeeded in business at Princeton, Mo., by Scott & Yarrington.

Reese & Bryan have opened a shop at Harvey, Ia.

J. W. Berry has sold his business at Goldfield, Colo., to T. Hartford.

Knowlton Bros. of Orleans, Neb., have purchased the business of Keeley & Knowlton.

G. E. Cherry has sold his market at Weeping Water, Neb., to Henderson & McCauley.

Joseph & Martin Turek has purchased the shop of Fred and Louis Nejedlo at Green Bay, Wis.

Jonas Baughman has bought A. C. Rhodes' market at Akron, O.

Jacob Green's shop at Akron, O., was burned last week.

Charles Hayes is about to open a market at Cayuga, N. Y.

Charles Merriam will open a market at Freeland, Mich.

Frederick Krientzer of Philadelphia, Pa., a retired butcher well known in that city, has been missing for several days from his home and from remarks he made it is feared he has committed suicide. An intimate friend of his ended his life at Niagara Falls several years ago and of late Mr. Krientzer had spoken despondently. He has been gone over a month. He was 71 years old.

An ordinance is being pressed in Milwaukee, Wis., forbidding the butchers to hang meat, etc., on hooks in front of shops or where there is danger of pollution.

THE ART OF RESTING.

To understand how to rest is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be learned easily; the former it takes years to learn, and some people never learn the art of resting. It is simply a change of scenes and activities. Lolling may not be resting. Sleeping is not always resting. Sitting down for days with nothing to do is not restful. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties and to turn the life into a new channel. The man who works hard finds his best rest in playing hard. The man burdened with care finds relief in something that is active, yet free from responsibility.—American Analyst.

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TALKS ON LAW

By WM. C. SPRAGUE

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

No. 2.—The Tenant's Rights to Alter the Premises.

Alteration means something more than repair. To alter is to change the form or nature—to make different. To repair is to retain the form and nature, but to make more perfect. The tenant has a right generally to make repairs; indeed, without anything in the lease to that effect, he is bound to hand the property over to his landlord at the expiration of his lease in the condition in which he took it, ordinary wear and tear excepted. But a tenant has not the right without his landlord's consent to make alterations, even if the alterations are improvements and admitted to be such by the landlord. When one rents premises he is presumed to be satisfied with them as they stand and the landlord has the right to expect them to remain as at the time the lease was given, subject to his right as against the tenant to have the premises kept up.

Where premises are rented for a particular purpose known to the landlord, the law will presume that the tenant has the right to make any alterations reasonably needed to fit the premises for the use. Where, however, the landlord does not know the purpose, he has a right to expect that they will be used for the purpose for which they are naturally fitted without alteration.

Where in the lease there is a clause stating that the premises are "to be used" for a particular purpose, naming it, the question sometimes arises whether this amounts to a restriction on the use so that, where the tenant uses the property for another purpose, he has broken his lease. There is an uncertainty on this point due to a variety of opinions expressed by the courts. There is no question, however, in a case where the restriction is made positive and definite, as where the lease reads that the premises shall be used only for some particular purpose, naming it. Where, therefore, the landlord desires to restrain the tenant from using the premises for any other than a particular purpose he should make the restriction positive.

Alterations, then, without permission of the landlord are in general not allowable. The tenant cannot cut a window through an outer or inner wall, nor open a fire place, nor erect a partition, nor cut a hole through the floor for pipes or wires or elevators; nor can he move a partition to change the shape or size of rooms, nor change the place of the staircase, nor move the out-buildings, nor destroy trees or flowering shrubs, nor change their location; nor can he move a fence, nor turn a grass plot into a garden.

Tenants may make such alterations as are not permanent in their nature where they may be removed at the expiration of the lease without injury to the property.

The ordinary remedy for the landlord where the tenant proposes to make an unauthorized alteration is a writ of injunction, though a suit for damages will afterwards lie against the tenant.

Reverting again to the matter of use it should be said that where there is no restriction as to use contained in the lease, yet the tenant may be restrained by the landlord from using the premises for a purpose or in a manner contrary to law.

In our next talk we shall consider the right of the tenant on leaving the leased premises to remove fixtures.

(To be continued.)

TREATMENT OF MOSQUITO BITES.

For the treatment of mosquito bites the application of liquid ammonia may counteract the infectious principle, but this is not reliable, for it does not penetrate the tissues as did the insect's bill. The best results are obtained from the application of ichthyol. In numerous bites and stings of flies, bees and wasps it is found to quickly and surely cause the phenomena of inflammation, which is attributed to vasoconstrictor action, to subside. Ichthyol is best employed pure, and in a pretty thick layer.

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